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16 MAR 1927

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

[Health Officer] K. R[illegible]
Health Department.
of the City of Madras

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

MADRAS:
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AT THE "KAPALEE, PRESS."
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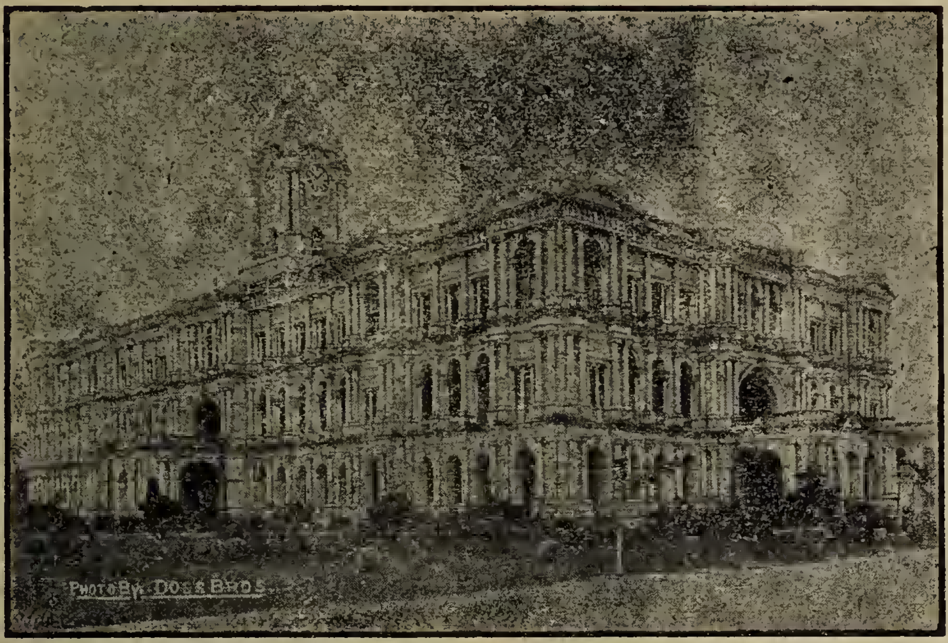

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To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Corporation of Madras,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Health Administration of the city for the year 1925. It forms the 10th of a series of such reports that I have had the privilege to submit annually. I have enunciated in these as well as in periodical reports submitted to the Commissioner and Council the principle governing preventive medicine and the various reforms called for and necessary for rendering the city a safe place to live in. But for one reason or other the progress has been very slow indeed and even the more urgent problems such as preventive soil pollution, provision of wholesome water and control of foods and especially housing have not been satisfactorily tackled and solved.

In pursuance of a practice I have followed, I take this opportunity to write on the salient features of the city's health by way of a few prefatory remarks. The outstanding features as gauged from the available return of vital statistics indicate a worse tale of ill-health, misery and suffering among the people than has been witnessed for nearly a decade. Except for the two Influenza years of 1918 and 1919, the death rate of 47.3 for 1925 is the highest since 1905 when it was 59.0 per mille. The infant mortality rate (278.8) is again on the increase and almost corresponds to conditions obtained in 1915. To any casual obsever it would look then, that we are on a retrograde step so far as Public Health is concerned. To a great extent this seems true while there is continued rise on the Revenue and Expenditure sides of the Corporation finances there is a regular and persistent fall in the Health Budget of the population as the figures reveal. Paradoxical as it looks, no one who cares to give a serious thought to this problem can fail to see that year after year more and more monies are allotted and spent upon Municipal activities which are more spectacular and emotionally appealing, more and more personal and social, whereas the fundmental services which alone can improve public health are starved. The pity of it is that Public Health Department cannot show returns in the form of Rupees, Annas, and Pies, in nakedness on capital investments.

The first thing to realise and understand is that disease and sickness, destitution and death cost the nation a hundredfold more than prevention of disease and consequent addition to life capital of man. Hygiene does pay and pays handsomely too If proofs were needed one should only turn round and see the Revolution which Hygiene has effected in European countries especially in England and more recently in the Uunited States. Hygiene has saved life and lengthened it: it has protected and strengthened those greatest assets of any country or nation, viz., its children: it has guarded the expectant mother and increased her chances both of life and of health: it has protected the workers and has increased the output and lessened fatigue. It has even demonstrated that town refuse and filth can be converted into money with great profit. But unfortunately in this land of ours, hygiene has not had quite such a long run for its money. For one thing, it has not been given the same chance and opportunities as in the west and for another, trustworthy statistics are not so readily available. For yet another, there yet exists a state of complisance, indifference or wilful blindness or prejudice in the minds of people of all classes who say "what was good enough for our fathers and grandfathers is good enough for us or worse still, there comes an antagonism purely bred of ignorance for all that savours of science and application of scientific knowledge.

Now for a race to be fit and to keep fit, there are as I have pointed out repeatedly, 4 fundamental requirements, viz., pure air, wholesome water, clean food, ample housing. These are in short the barest necessties for healthful existence. "If these are present and adequate we have something approximating to full life: if they are absent or inadequate we have insufficiency, poor physique, disease and even death." Money is the one and the only one stumbling block to fulfil these obilgations. There is no royal road to success and there is no short cut to achievement. Nothing will ever be done until the financial problem is tackled in a courageous manner. It is idle to talk of noble intentions for improvements and look for the betterment of the city's health. Money talks. The city water supply calls for urgent remedy and financial considerations should not be allowed to stand in the way of making it pure, wholesome and potable. Sewerage must be extended at once to slums and backward parts of the city. The appalling conditions of housing and the consequential effects of overcrowding, ill-ventilation and insanitation should be wiped out. The increasing mortality rates are almost entirely attributable to respiratory diseases and to incidence of infection and contagious diseases as our statistics definitely show. But the hope of fulfilment is faint and far under present condition. The present state of affairs constitutes a "vicious circle" in which the people are too poor to pay for health and they are poor because their health is bad. It is only by breaking the vicious circle, by courageously facing the necessary initial expenditure that any real progress can be made. There is nothing more sure and certain than that a wise expenditure will bring a large harvest which will provide further reasons for a geater expenditure. The investment should be made in hygienic stock which is sound not likely to depreciate in value unaffected by the movements of the disease market. In short, concentrate on "Prevention of soil pollution" and "Provision of pure water" and "Housing accommodation". The first is perhaps the best of the hygienic investments which is very largely interwoven with the third. It is also the most important and the results are widespread, for, effectively carried out it safeguards water supplies and checks fly breeding, thus controlling typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhoea. It also lessens, if not abolishes the many worm infestations especially that due to ankylostomiasis or hook worm which though insidious in its onset and progress, is sure to sap the vitality of the population especially of the labouring class and ultimately kill many of them. In general, soil pollution even if it does not directly cause sickness, helps to keep people below par and militate against the ideal state of health and fitness; and its prevention is entirely a question of better conservancy methods. As I have said so often, the 1st desideratum is to abolish the hand removal of human filth and its transit in slow driven carts through thoroughfares: in other words the rapid extension of water carriage system of sullage and sewage; the 2nd is the abolition of cesspool ditch drain or the broken drain or in other words carry out the under drainage of cherries and slums; the third is the municipalising private scavenging work and the cleansing of streets more often in the day; the 4th is the provision of more latrines and the education of the people in their use and value; the 5th and the most important is the rigorous exercise of the powers conferred by the Municipal Act under sections 195—197.

Amongst other reforms worthy of mention are Housing, Anti-Tuberculosis measures, Anti-Malaria or rather Anti-Mosquito measures and education.

On the subject of housing in this city enough has been written and more said but all without any tangible results. The Mambalam Scheme is yet to materialise and the Chulai Scheme is yet awaiting funds. Meanwhile insufficient housing accommodation and the consequential overcrowding with all its inherent evils are growing and rapidly too from day to day: simultaneously, people who cannot afford to live in what is designated a house are content to erect a small hut whereever a small strip of land is available and where the floor is damp and the inmates are exposed to all the viscissitudes of weather. More and more slums are thus coming into existence. The continued rise in deaths under Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases must make any one furiously to think that unless a solution is found it is idle to expect mortality returns to go down. The authorities both Government and the Corporation must come forward with a bold policy and face the situation as quickly as possible.

The extension in Bangalore both in the city and the C. & M. Stations are examples for any authority to copy. The Government and the Corporation must throw open all available land and sell them in small plots of at least one ground each to all their employees at upset prices and also advance loans from their own funds or through co-operative banks. Private enterprise should go hand in hand and large employers of labour ought to come forward to house their employees. The enterprise undertaken by the authorities of the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills in this direction is most laudable and could be copied by any landed proprietor or other rich magnates.

The question of Tuberculosis is closely allied with housing. In reality all anti-tuberculosis measures might be summed up in one word "Housing". The crippling effect of disease is perhaps exemplified better by Tuberculosis than by any other malady. Except in the acute pulmonary cases, the disease is so slow, insidious and chronic the victim usually struggles along for a considerable time waging a fight with the specific Bacillus, in which he is also too often worsted. As I wrote at some length in the report for 1924, the preventive measures need to be comprehensive and should include sanitation, lighting, ventilation, housing and removal of over-crowding, nutrition of the people, the abolition of tuberculosis milk, domestic cleanliness and avoidance of spitting in public places and thoroughfares. In short the vulnerable points in these infections are to be sought for as much in the sanitary environment as in the individual himself.

A great Sanitarian has said that sanitation in India is largely a matter of anti-malarial measures. There has been during recent years a decided increase in the deaths under fevers amongst which Malaria is included as well. In the absence of correct returns it is impossible to apportion exact figures for malaria and other fevers. The campaign should be directed against the whole class of mosquitoes "Anti-monquito" unlimited, i.e., not limited to the anopheles which carries malaria but extended to others which carry certain fevers specifically and constitute a nuisance generally. The history of mosquito is—fact as recently proved—a history of bad and obstructed drainage; the Corporation is as much an offender in this aspect as any rate-payer who harbours them in his backyards by means of stagnant water in old tins, pots and so on. It is gratifying that the Corporation have only recently given their approval for undertaking steps to minimise the nuisance from this source as best as possible.

The mention of education should remind us that no sanitary measure will be of any avail unless it is closely associated with the co-operation of an enlightened and intelligent public. The returns on investments on Education are never immediate but the investment is sound and is not one that deteriorates in value. But unfortunately "Education" is a much abused word—many schools have health teaching as part of their curriculam and the pupils are expected to learn Hygiene from teachers whose knowledge of its principles is negligible and whose general education even is more often below the average. The Education must be of the sort that to get the best results it should devolop in the people—sanitary conscience, make them realise that hygiene pays and understand how it pays and why it pays. Simultaneously the sanitary environment should be improved. Example is always better than precept. What can it avail to teach young children the dangers of flies and mosquitoes and the advantages of cleanliness when the school is surrounded by removable bush or refuse or puddles of sewage or ill-kept drains and it has no latrine accommodation for the public? What benefit will accrue from Education if soon after leaving school the child has to huddle himself in a tiny dark cellar and rarely gets a facility for washing his body or clothing? What, however, is the good of welfare centres for mothers and babies if the former cannot afford the wherewithal to bring up their babies and if the latter as soon as they become toddles, acquire intestinal or other infection through a soil polluted with human excrement and dirt. How could any monies spent in rearing them give returns if just at the time they grow into adelescence and become wage earners they develop the cough and blood-stained sputum which tell the sad tale of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or an enlarged spleen and anemia as a result of malaria. In Playfair's words "The record of deaths only registers as it were the wrecks that strew the shore, but it gives no account of the vessels which were tossed on billows of sickness, stranded and maimed as they often are by the effects of recurrent storms". Monies spent on education such as these had far better be spent on more solid ground on the more potent, unwillingly absorbed Education afforded by example of adequate conservancy and latrine accommodation, proper drainage, relief of over-crowding and so on. The constant presence of a sanitary environment will do definitely more to engender hygiene habits than the mere talking about health, cleanliness and the benefits of fresh air &c.

But to accomplish these there is need for some stimulus. The history of every country shows that hygiene has progressed closely on the heels of panic and terror brought on by outbreaks of epidemic disease. Unfortunately in this land even these, recurring as they are year after year, do not act as stimulant which hold on a length of time. The fear or panic is only transitory; and so long as it lasts the Public Health authorities are goaded to overaction and often subjected to decision as though they can stop the plague by the magic wand. The attacks made are against the effects of disease while the root causes remain unassailed. More often proposals are put forward to appoint special officers and all the experience gained and active services rendered by the permanent officials is set at naught and their energetic efforts at stamping out the epidemic discredited and the administrative control over his own personnel is weakened. Every suggestion made by him for permanent measures of relief is met with the inquiry, "What will it cost" and the matter is shelved for want of funds: and with the little money that is doled out half-measures are taken and the plague is stayed only for a time. In the intervals the overaction is immediately followed by relaxation and indifference and the adoption of the fatal policy of *laisser faire*. What is wanted is a well cut out policy intended to put the essential sanitary requirements on a standard of efficiency which will not deteriorate and which will hold good for all time; namely water supply sewerage and prevention of soil pollution and relief of over-crowding—People on their side should get educated in the way of appreciating the principles of healthy living and the dangers of "Unhealthy dying" and putting into practice the laws of health. I say "Unhealtry dying" advisedly, for the way to die is to be through natural channels and not by the unhealthy ones as all of us are apt to do.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
B.A., M.B. & C.M., (Mad.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Health Officer.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

Area of the City	23,363 acres.		
Population (Census of 1921) Including Mambalam area	528,791		
Average Density	22·2 per acre.		
Density of Divisions 10 to 15	91·1 ,,		
Inhabited houses (Census of 1921)	65,048 ,,		
1 Total births registered in 1925 excluding Still-births	23,070	against	23,275
2 Still-birth	1335	,,	1274
3 Illegitimate births	630	,,	563
4 Birth rate per 1000 of population	43·6	,,	44·2
5 Total deaths registered in 1925	25,000	,,	21,960
6 Death rate per 1000 of population	47·3	,,	41·7
7 Infantile mortality	6431	,,	6148
8 Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births	278·8	,,	264·1
9 Death rate from Infectious Diseases per 1000 of population	19·2	,,	17·1
10 Estimated population in the middle of the year 1925			532,503
11 Corrected birth rate			43·3
12 Corrected death rate			46·9
13 Percentage of infant deaths to total mortality	25·6	against	28·0

VITAL STATISTICS.

Meteorology.—A statement showing the Meteorological data for the city for 1925 as recorded by the Madras Observatory is furnished at page 153.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year under review, (66.84 inches as reported by the Madras Observatory) was fairly good being the highest during the last 5 years. The total for the last year was 45.62, and the average for the previous 5 years was 53.39. The rains were at the lowest during the first quarter and improved gradually reaching a maximum of 47.17 during the last quarter. Table B on page 187 shows the quarterly rainfall in the city since 1920.

Population.—The population of Madras, as estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the ratio of intercensal increase was 532503 including the population of the Mambalam area. The calculation of weekly mortality and annual rates of vital statistics continued to be based on the census figures for 1921.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—Thirteen Medical Registrars, all Licensed Medical Practitioners, 33 Assistant Vaccinators and 2 female Vaccinators were in charge of registration of births and deaths, in addition to the work of vaccination.

Births.—There were 23,070 births registered during the year exclusive of still births,, giving a birth rate of 43.6 as against 44.2 in the previous year and 41.0, the average for the previous five years. Thus there was a slight fall in the birth rate between the years 1924 and 1925, (by 205 children). Table C on page 188 shows the birth rate by races and Table D on page 189 shows the rate amongst the principal sub-divisions of the Hindu community. The community returned the highest birth rate of 48.6 and the European community the lowest, of 23.5. Amongst Hindus, Vannia returned the highest rate and Brahmans the lowest per mille.

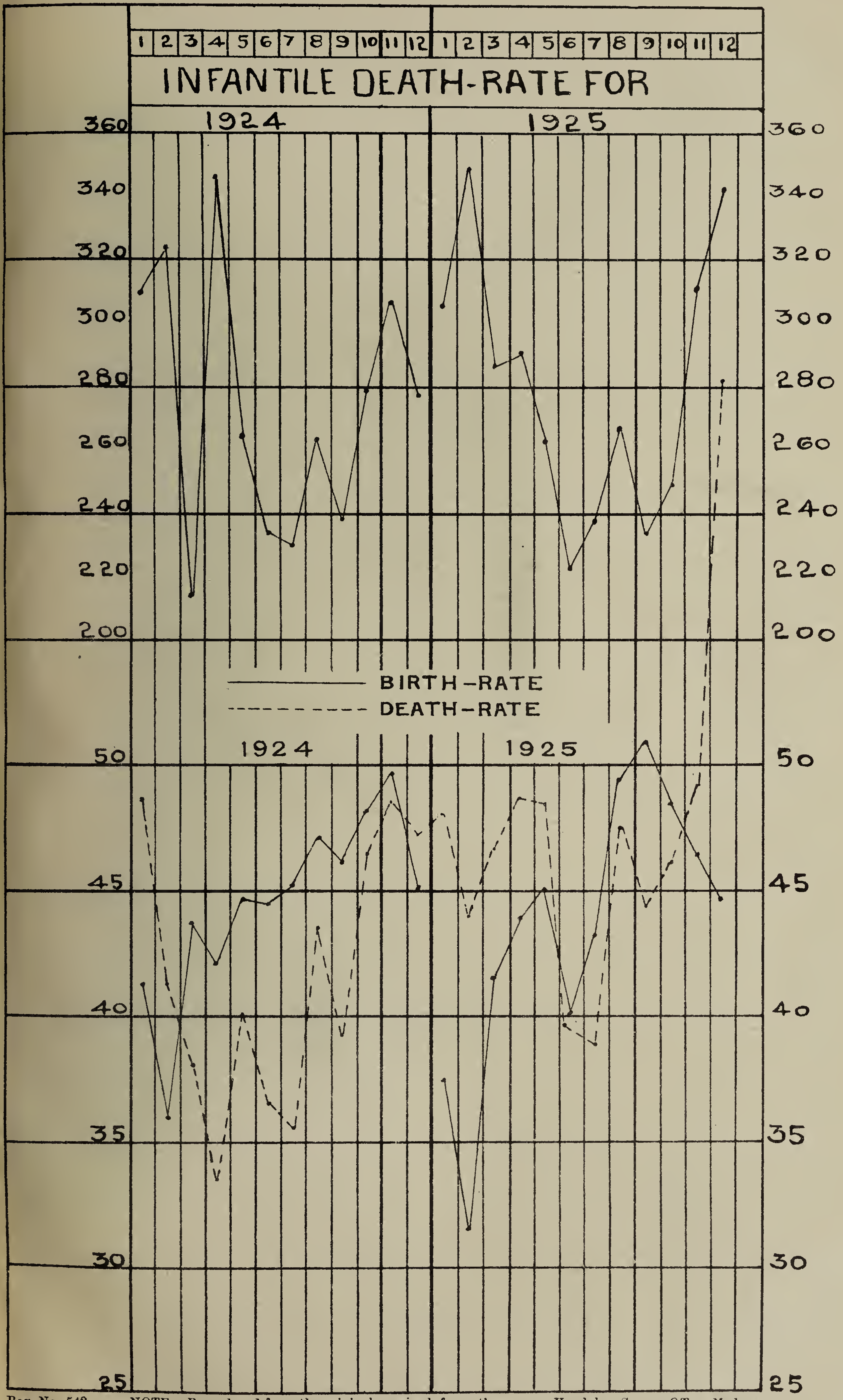
Births by sex.—Out of 23,070 births registered during the year, the number of males was 11,917 and of females 11,153 the ratio of males per 100 females being 106.8.

Births by months.—Table E on page 190 shows the births in each month during 1925 and 1924. The largest number of births were recorded in September, the nexe in August and the lowest in February.

Illegitimate births.—630 illegitimate births were registered during the year against 563 in 1924 and 621 in 1923.

Still births.—There were 1335 still births registered during the year as against 1274 in 1924 and 1312 in 1923. It is one of the saddest features of the statistical returns that the number of still births is steadily on the increase. It is one of the strongest of evidences of the lowered vitality of the population—especially of the

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH, DEATHS & INFANTILE DEATH-RATES BY MONTHS FOR



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Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1926.

womenfolk. Still birth indicate also, poverty, unhygienic home condition, diseases in the mother or father or both and allied factors which bring about some morbid conditions in the pregnant mother.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 25,000 representing a crude death rate of 47.3 as against 41.7 in the previous year. The quinquennial figure is 40.1 and it is the highest during the last decade. Several causes have contributed towards this unhappy state of affairs.

As stated in my report of last year an increased birthrate contributes towards an increased death-rate consequent on the proportionately larger number of infants under one year dying and thereby adding to the total number. In fact the mortality amongst **infants and in children between 1 and 5 years of age is on the increase since 1921.**

The increase in the mortality is due to.

(a) the earlier occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form in some parts of the city.

(b) the greater prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery (usually prevalent in large numbers along with an epidemic of cholera) especially among the young and the old who succumb easily to these affections.

(c) the rise in infant mortality and specially the increase in deaths amongst children between the ages of 1 and 5. Climatic changes and unhealthy conditions and environments, improper and unhealthy food, and overcrowding act as the main causes.

(d) the increased prevalence of Malaria which though not ending fatally so devitalises the sufferer so undermines the general health and resisting powers, that the individual easily succumbs to intercurrent affections.

Apart from these specific causes which go to account for the high death rates during the year under review, there are other and general causes peculiar to this city which tend to keep the death rates at a comparatively much higher level than in other towns. The most important ones worthy of mention are the climatic features, distribution of population by age and sex and general economic factors. The days are uniformly hot, the variations between the maximum and minimum temperature being very small the atmospheric humidity is always high. These are the very conditions which are largely enervating and put on an additional strain on the human mechanism for maintaining it in a healthy state. The weekly motality returns show that the city's health is at its best during the height of Summer and the worst during Winter: and even slight variations in weather adversely affect people especially the young and old.

(2) In the matter of the constitution of the population in so far as it influences birth and death rates of the city, I pointed out in a report which I submitted to the then President and Council during 1918, that Madras in

a comparison with other Presidency Towns of Bombay and Calcutta, possesses certain peculiar features which tend to keep up mortality returns at a higher level than in the latter towns. In the first place, the city of Madras is neither a large industrial nor a commercial centre. It owes its importance as the seat of Government and as a sea-port town affording facilities for merely receiving and distributing commodities. In the second place the population is more or less stable, there being little movements in and out. As can be seen from the census reports, the increase of population during the intercensal period has been very slight. And in the absence of actual excess of births over deaths, even this small rise may have to be attributed to those who migrate to the city with their families to settle down during the last days of their lives or to a small class of younger folks who come in search of employment.

Analysing the figues in respect of age and sex, it is seen that where in Bombay and Calcutta adult males preponderate over adult females three and four-fold, in Madras they are almost equally distributed. There is also a comparatively very large infant and child population between 0.5 years and of old people over sixty. In the former case more women die than men, consequent on their exposure to risks and dangers from child-birth which large classes of women fulfil without any preparedness whatsoever, and without adequate, skilled or expert midwifery and medical aid. In the latter case, the death rates at extremes of life are proportionately high and the city has been notorious for its very high infant mortality returns. The high birth rates prevalent in this city are the inevitable result of the corresponding large female population at child bearing ages. High birth rate contributes not only to high infant deaths, but to the coming out into the world of a large number of premature, immature and scrofulous children whose span of life does not go beyond a few weeks after birth. These go a long way in swelling our mortality returns. This is best illustrated in the fact that the figures under still births have increased by a 100% over what they were prior to 1915 and 1916. Sir George Newman says that a high infantile mortality rate implies:—

(1) the loss of many infants,

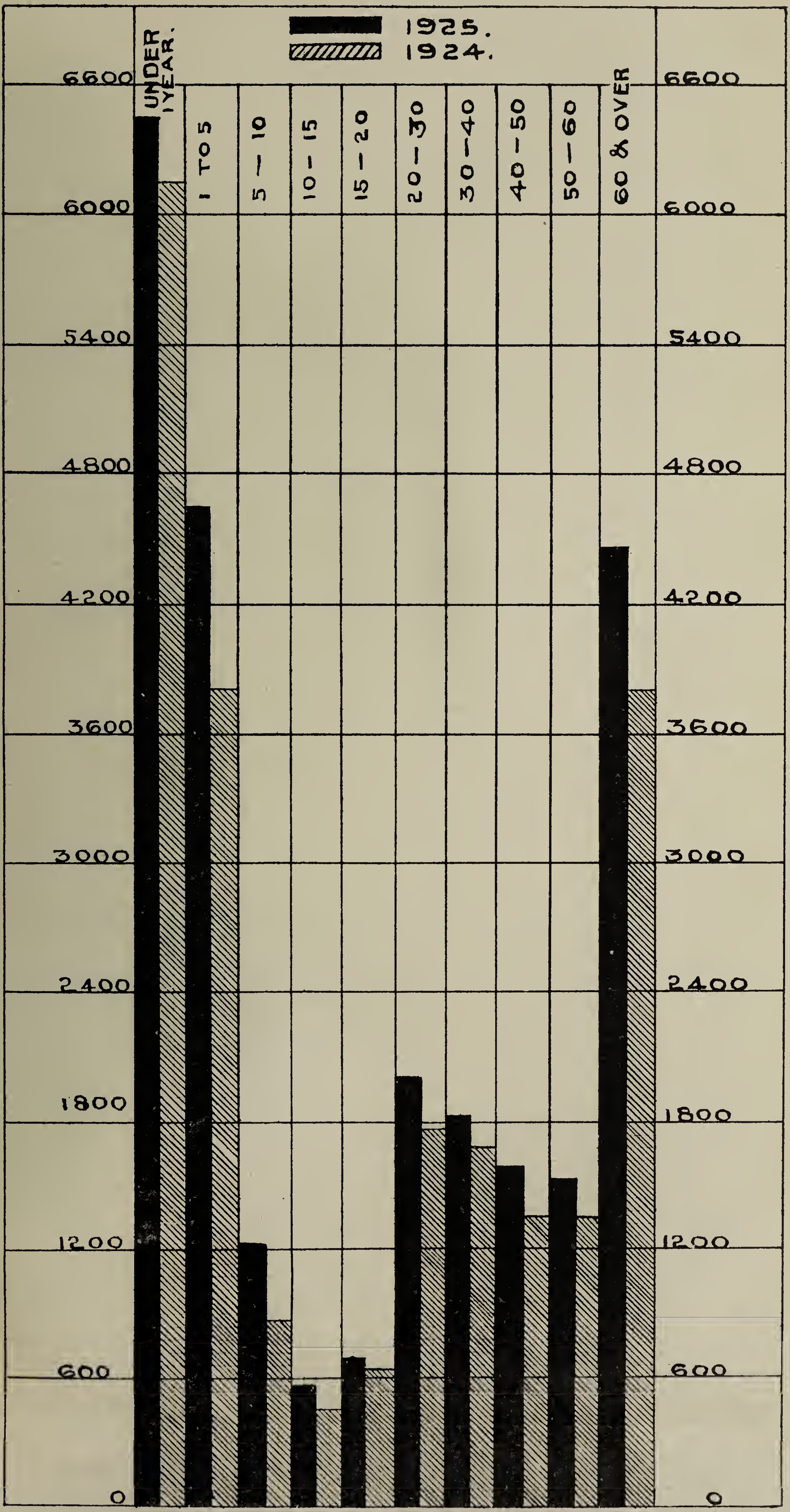
(2) the maiming of many surviving children from conditions which kill some and injure others,

(3) a high death rate in the next four years of child life and

(4) the existence of unhealthy conditions in the parents and in the home life of people.

The truism of the above statement is revealed in the continual increase in the death of children under 5 years of age. Another factor which tends to add to the mortality returns is the facilities available in the city as the head quarters of the presidency in the matter of medical and surgical aid through the various public hospitals and through

CHART·SHOWING·MORTALITY·IN 1925&1924·ACCORDING·TO·AGE GROUPS.



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a rising generation of medical practitioners. The hospital returns show steady increase year after year in the number of patients admitted into them and treated. Nevertheless, it is a welcome thing that larger and greater opportunities for medical relief are made available in the city.

Madras perhaps is the poorest among the Pesidency towns or towns of similar dimensions in other parts of the world. Any one who strolls round some of the markets of the city will see that one small vegetable stall and another meat stall with 2 or 3 sheep carcasses are all that suffice the daily needs of a population varying from 1,500 to 2,000 living around. In spite of the socalled increased wages the unemployment has increased and there is a keen competition for life that very large masses of poor people go with a hand to mouth living. Starvation, if it does not actually or directly kill, exposes people to risks of disease and consequent death due to loss of powers of natural resistance.

Besides the above mentioned causes, there was a slight increase in the number of deaths from Small-pox, and we apprehend an epidemic of the same next year owing to the unfavourable conditions of weather.

Deaths from Principal causes 1925.

No.	Disease.	Number of deaths.	Proportion per 1000 deaths from all causes. 1925.	Proportion per 1000 deaths from all causes. 1924.
1	Smallpox	763	31	9
2	Measles ...	96	4	1
3	Cholera ...	203	8	4
4	Enteric Fever	99	4	3
5	Dysentery ...	2279	91	88
6	Diarrhoea ...	1752	70	81
7	Fevers of unknown origin including Influenza	940	38	28
8	Malaria ...	1298	52	44
9	Pneumonia ...	1594	64	63
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	1516	60	61
11	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	88	3	6
12	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	3218	129	125
13	Deaths from child births ...	344	14	15
14	All other causes	10810	432	472
	Total ...	25000	1000	1000

(*N B.*—All fevers include cases of Enteric Fever, Malaria, Influenza and fevers of unknown origin. The proportion of deaths from all fevers was 93 to 1,000 deaths from all causes during 1925 as against 75 during the previous years.)

Age and Sex.—Of the total number of 25.000 deaths in the year, 12,700 were among males and 12,300 among females. The number of deaths among males was thus in proportion of 103.2 males to every females. The number of deaths and their percentage to total deaths in the several age periods is given below.

Age group	Deaths.	Percentage to Total deaths 1925.	Remarks.
Under one year of age ...	6431	25·7	
1 to 5 ,, ...	4656	18·6	
5 to 10 ,, ...	1238	5·0	
10 to 15 ,, ...	560	2·2	
15 to 20 ,, ...	702	2·9	
20 to 30 ,, ...	2015	8·0	
30 to 40 ,, ...	1806	7·2	
40 to 50 ,, ...	1592	6·5	
50 to 60 ,, ...	1526	6·0	
60 and upwards ...	4474	17·9	
Total ...	25000	100·0	

The deaths were highest at the extremes of life in both sexes and at the lowest between the age periods 11 and 20.

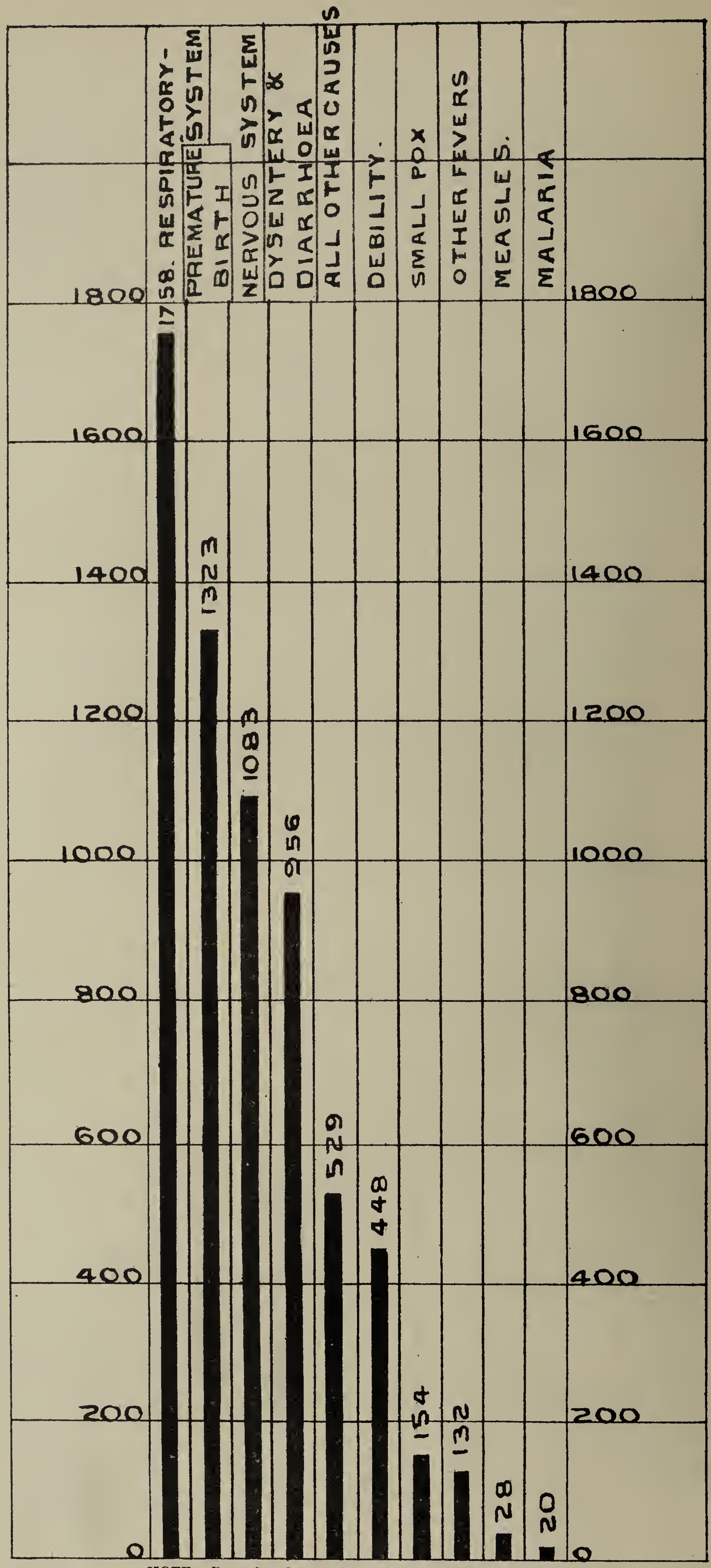
Infant mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 6,431 or 26 % of total deaths as against 6,148 or 23% in 1924. The infantile death-rate per 1,000 births was 278.8 as against 264.1 in 1924 the quinquinnial average being 283.2.

The following table shows the distribution of infant mortality per 1,000 live births.

Causes of Deaths of Infants,—1925.

Year.	Deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births.	Deaths of infants aged 1 month and under 4 months per 1000 live births.	Deaths of infants aged 4 months and under 12 months per 1000 live births.
1920 ...	111·3	58·2	109·8
1921 ...	113·5	50·2	118·2
1922 ...	132·3	50 4	125·3
1923 ...	112·7	43·4	98·0
1924 ...	111·1	46·9	105·6
1925 ...	111·4	47·7	119·6
Smallpox ...	·13	6	6·1
Measles ...	·03	·2	·9
Other Fevers ...	·8	1·6	3·4
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	3·6	8·2	29·5
Premature Birth ...	56·1	1·0	·2
Debility ...	11·1	3·2	3·7
Nervous system ...	15·1	9·8	22·1
Respiratory system	13·3	18·6	44 0
All other causes ...	11·0	2·6	8 9

CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS 1925



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Year.	Number	Percentage to total infant deaths.
1920	2381	39·8
1921	2178	40·3
1922	2365	42·9
1923	2[illegible]9[illegible]	44·4
1924	2598	42·[illegible]
1925	2570	32·9

This mortality, being neo-natal as had already been pointed out is due to ante-natal conditions, and circumstances attendant on birth itself and is very largely uncontrollable. Improvement can result only when ante-natal clinics are opened in connection with nearly all child welfare centres, with the very object of dealing with these pre-natal conditions by providing appropriate treatment for the mother during the ante-natal period. Yet the tabular statements above show very clearly that the baby is safe enough so long as it is under the immediate and undivided attention of the mother, viz., within a month of birth: but that evil influences of unhygienic environment, bad food, exposure to weather play a greater part as the baby becomes an infant and advances in age and the mother owing to domestic or other worries will not be able to solely attend to her young ones.

Various other factors contribute towards such a sad end—but the chief of them is the economic factor, which is oppressing the vast majority of people who cannot make both ends meet. That the infantile mortality rates should have been on the increase, nevertheless, the various organisations which are actively engaged in work for the welfare of the infant, is sufficient testimony of the above statement. In addition to all the visits paid, baths given, and supply of milk or other foods, what the infant really wants is a fairly clean, airy and lighted space where it can have its life and being and Nature will then go to its rescue to fight against accidental invasions of disease and to ward them off. There is an immediate and absolute need for the raising of the standard of living and it can only come with increased wages and enlightenment. The mother on her side needs to learn that pregnancy is not a disease but one of the natural process of human *creation* and she can have no concern so long as everything is normal. But the first sign of her feeling a bit out of sorts during the period of conception should be enough to rouse her suspicion and the earlier she resorts to medical advice the safer to herself and to her prospective baby.

Causes of Infantile deaths—The main causes contributing to the infantile death rate were respiratory diceases (1758), premature birth (1328) Infantile convulsions (1083), Dysentery and Diarrhoea (956) atrophy, debility and marasmus (448). Human aggregation, ill ventilated tenements, extremes of weather, artificial feeding, act as the chief exciting causes for respiratory diseases and Dysentery and Diarrhoea. As it is, it is an uneven struggle, and every effort made by us and every response given by the public will take us a step nearer the goal and a step forward is a step gained.

Causes of Mortality—Infectious Diseases—Malaria.—Malaria caused 5.2 % of total deaths as against 4.4 % in 1924 and 3.9 % for 1923 or expressed in ratio per mille 2.5, 1.8, and 15 respectively. Annual Form No. 10 on page 162 shows that 1298 persons died of this disease as against 971 in 1924. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 1.4.

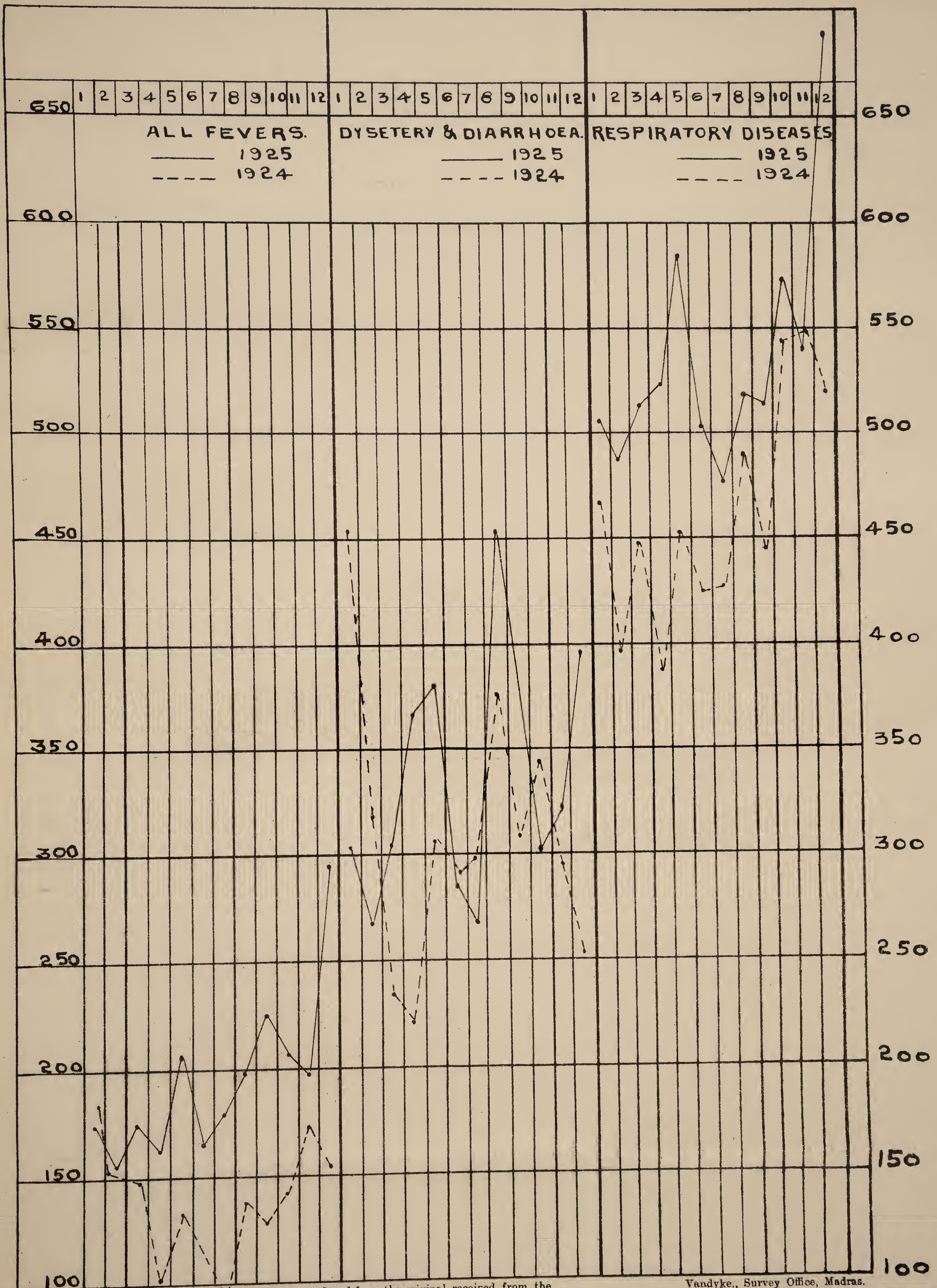
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—Dysentery and Diarrhoea are diseases which are almost entirely water-borne and a fall in their incidence can follow only in proportion to the improvements that can be effected to purify our water supply.

Generally the death rate from the group of diseases classed under Dysentery and Diarrhoea remain remarkably constant through the Winter and Spring but during later Summer and in autumn months, an extensive outbeak often occurs, the chief incidence of which falling upon those who are at the extremes of life or who are enfeebled in health. Conditions of defective hygiene such as fouling of the water supplies, faecal and other contamination of the soil in the neighbourhood of habitations, overcrowding in houses or camps, and insufficient, coarse or badly cooked food favour the spread of these diseases. These are undoubtedly infective. Although seemingly breaking out *denovo* independent of contagion from a previous case, yet in many cases its communication to the healthy is effected actually (1) by persons especially those who deal with and handle articles of food and who having already suffered from the disease act as "carriers" by contaminating articles of food and drink with soiled, fingers, utensils, &c., and (2) by the ubiquitous fly, the most important vector of the disease through the hairy feet and body.

Other factors conducive to a high diarrhoeal mortality are domestic overcrowding, darkness and want of facilities for the Sun's rays to penetrate into houses, domestic dirt and dampness, the insufficient and inefficient protection of milk and other articles of food and their exposure to contamination with flies, dust, soiled fingers, &c., and from eating stale food, especially fish.

Dr. Newsholme's researches point to the following circumstances as determining the incidence of Diarrhoea:—(1) Towns with water-carriage sewerage have had as a rule less Diarrhoea than those practising other methods of removal. (2) Towns with the most perfect scavenging arrangements have least. (3) Towns having the lowest Diarrhoeal mortalities are situated in impervious soils, though the converse scarcely holds good. (2) Given two towns alike in insanitary and social circumstances, the rate is proportionate to the height of the temperature, and deficiency of

GRAPH SHOWING TOTAL DEATHS BY MONTHS FROM



Reg. No. 545
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NOTE.—Reproduced from the original received from the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1926.

rainfall particularly during the third quarter of the year. (5) There is a general inverse relationship between rainfall and Diarrhoea and a direct relationship between temperature and diarrhoea. (6) The soil is a great factor in the causation of Diarrhoea but its influence may be largely discounted by impervious paving in streets and yards and impervious flooring to houses. (7) The incidence of Diarrhoea follows more closely the want of rainfall than the mean temperature of the air; and the efficient washing of streets, swilling of yards and flushing of sewers reduces it.

Also Diarrhoea in infants often breaks out in epidemic form, called "epidemic enteritis". This is now considered as a bacterial disease depending wholly or partly upon (a) surrounding temperature, (b) deficiency in rainfall, (c) surface dust often contaminated with organic matter, (d) pollution of food especially milk (e) bad scavenging arrangements, (f) no sewerage, (g) unpaved yards, (h) living on loose soil without an impervious flooring and therefore giving rise to effluvia from the sub-soil which is generally soaked with human excrementitious matter, (i) and again the fly.

If the above facts as to the etiology of Diarrhoeal diseases are borne in mind, it will be easy to comprehend why there should be such a high incidence of mortality under Dysentery and Diarrhoea as 7.6 per 1000 of population during the year. The rate in England and Wales during the decennium 1891-1900 was 0.73 per 1000 at all ages, and this rate which itself was considered very high was further reduced to 0.35 per 1000 for the four years 1907-1910 and for 1920 it was .064 and 0.172 for the 10 years average (1911-1920). The rate for the city appears to be more or less steady during the last two decades or more, and in the absence of any continued policy of general sanitary improvement the tendency seems to be for these diseases to break out in epidemic forms. That sanitary environment has a definite and direct bearing on the incidence of mortality from these diseases is amply proved by the very fact that such incidence has shown a steady and continued decline side by side with general sanitary improvements in other countries. The converse also holds good. The incidence is much higher in localities where there is large overcrowding and no sewarage and where every corner is converted into a latrine.

Preventive measures should therefore be mainly designated (1) to prevent the pollution of the air and soil in and around houses, (2) to encourage the practice of habits, of domestic cleanliness, (3) to enforce measures for the protection of foods especially milk, from contamination and (4) to provide pure and wholesome water for drinking purposes.

The city water supply cannot be said to be pure and wholesome. The present supply has, apart from possible bacterial contamination, a lot of suspended matter and often insects dead or alive. Silicious matter, whether polluted with organic matter or not, is enough by itself to cause certain amount of irritation in the gastro-intestinal canal which acts as a predisposing cause rendering persons who partake of such water susceptible to bacterial infection resulting in Dysentery or Diarrhoea.

Enteric Fever.—The city suffered somewhat more heavily than last year. 99 deaths have been reported this year giving a ratio of .19 per mille as against .1 in the last year. The mean ratio for the previous 5 year's was 0.1. The number of deaths returned for 12 years is given below.

Year.	Deaths.
1914	66
1915	75
1916	49
1917	47
1918	45
1919	52
1920	66
1921	85
1922	74
1923	51
1924	65
1925	99

This figure does not give any correct idea. Many cases conveniently reported under the term Pyrexia might have been cases of Enteric undiagnosed and untreated by medical men. Besides, cases are not readily notified in the absence of which the authorities are handicapped in carrying out prophylactic measures.

In spite of these difficulties, Typhoid fever was handled according to the rules established early in our administration of practising concurrent disinfection, immunization of contacts, house to house inspection and propaganda (open air lectures or distribution of pamphlets on the disease). The cases were all of a sporadic nature and no common source of inspection was treaceable. Experience in other countries has shown that the eradication of enteric diseases including the Typhoid can only be achieved in proportion to the purity of water and food supplies especially of milk.

Kala Azar.—67 deaths were reported for this year. The corresponding figure in 1924 and 1923 being 50 and 52 respectively. The incidence of this infectious fever is certainly on the rise. In as much as there is a specific treatment for this disease it behoves those that suffer to seek treatment immediately. If only people with prolonged fever and enlarged spleen resorted to Medical Practitioners who on their part would recognise the disease and apply the specific treatment, the horrors of Bengal would not be repeated here.

Cholera.—377 attacks and 203 deaths from cholera were reported during the year as against 167 attacks and 97 deaths in 1924, that is 54 per cent, of the cases proved fatal against 58 per cent, in the previous year the ratio being 0.4 per mille as against 0.2 per mille. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 0.1 per mille.

The city of Madras may be considered as an endemic centre for Cholera, sporadic cases occuring off and on.

Between the 1st January 1925 and 30th November there were 224 attacks and 133 deaths from Cholera in the city. Since then larger number of cases began to be reported especially from the 9th and 10th divisions. An impetus for the outbreak appears to have been given by the heavy and continued rains resulting in a very large rise in sub-soil water and it is generally experienced that outbreak of cholera coincides with sudden rise in the level of the sub-soil water. Added to this there was the Krithigai festival, a very important one among the whole class of Hindu population. On that day most of the adults fast, breaking the fast on the following day and perhaps feast themselves for the following two days. During one or other of these functions it is generally reported that the food contained usually of fish called வாளை மீன் It is generally observed that soon after the monsoon, fisherfolk seem to be able to catch these fish in large quantities so much so there are basket loads taken over almost all the markets of the city where they are sold very cheap. I have always noticed a correlation between the incoming of this fish and the reports of outbreak of cholera cases. In almost all the households where cases occurred it was reported that person or persons attacked had partaken of food containing this fish. It was also reported in many cases that the food which was partaken of and which might have induced the attack was invariably stale.

The infection appeared to be rather virulent up to nearly the end of November and the number of cases reported since then was on the decrease.

Every case that was traced by us or otherwise reported to us was sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital promptly, home isolation being allowed only in such cases where a Medical Practitioner undertook to attend to the bedside disinfection also.

The infected houses, house drains, latrines, etc., and the neighbourhood were thoroughly disinfected, the soiled bedding and clothing of the patients having been completely destroyed, special attention being paid to the conservancy of the affected areas. The infected houses were also limewashed.

Besides the specific cholera mixture, Pot-Permanganate pills were freely distributed to the contacts in the infected houses. Bilivaccine tablets received from the Director of Public Health, Madras, were administered to contacts. As it was found very difficult to persuade the people to take it this had to be stopped afterwards.

The infected houses were visited daily by the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officers, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and the Sanitary Inspectors of the outdoor staff for enquiring into the health of the contacts and taking prompt action in suspicious cases as well. Further, daily house to house inspection was also made by the staff in all the streets of the infected localities.

The conservancy of the infected areas was specially attended to, the streets and the surroundings being conserved first. Measures to disinfect all houses and to destroy all household rubbish have been undertaken in slum areas wherefrom a large number of cases were reported. Fresh lime was freely sprinkled in and around infected houses, latrines, side drains, in dustbin sites and around street corners.

The markets in the infected localities were inspected daily and all unwholesome articles of food, especially rotten fish kept exposed for sale were seized and destroyed and the markets were daily disinfected. Even fish and other articles of food, that might be brought into the city from outside the city, were examined at the Tiruvettiyur High Road Toll-gate itself, where a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was specially posted to examine and destroy all rotten ones.

Special Health Propaganda by means of open air lectures was carried on in all the divisions by the Sanitary Inspectors on Cholera and allied subjects advising the people to take all precautionary measures. Lectures were also delivered at the Corporation Dispensaries by the Medical Officers with the aid of magic lantern and in all such places pamphlets on cholera, flies and other subjects were freely distributed to the public in large numbers advising them to drink only boiled water and to avoid all cold or stale food.

Water supplied to the city has been examined at various stages and especially samples taken from domestic taps in infected houses but no vibriolike organisms were isolated from these. Since the water was not quite wholesome, from a bacteriological point of view, the whole supply was chlorinated by way of additional precaution.

The water of domestic and public wells in infected houses and areas was hankinised.

At the request of the Health Officer, the Director, King Institute, Guindy, was kind enough to examine the stools of doubtful cases for cholera vibrios as also the blood of a few patients who were not progressing favourably. Blood from other similar cases were also examined at the hospital by the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officers.

Under the Commissioner's orders, the Assistant Health Officer, North Range, was placed on special duty to be in direct charge of the Tondiarpet Infectious Diseases Hospital for a few weeks from about the end of December, his work being looked after by the Health Officer, and the Assistant Health Officer, South Range.

Small-pox.—Small-pox is endemic in the city. There has been an increase in the number of deaths registered during the year. There were 1807 cases reported during the year of which 763 or 42.2% proved fatal as against 665 attacks and 197 or 29.6 % of deaths during the previous year. The percentage of deaths from Small-pox to attacks in any year between 1908 and 1924 for which the figures are available has been from 10.9 to 49.7. The annual death rate was 1.4 per mille as against .4 per mille in 1924, the mean ratio for the previous five years being .7.

The disease, however, showed signs of spread and assumed epidemic proportions. In view of this an intensive campaign of vaccination was started. The usual methods to combat the spread of the disease, viz.. notification, isolation, disinfection, surveillance of contacts, re-vaccination, vaccination of unprotected persons, etc., were adopted vigorously. Special arrangements were made for doing house to house inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Vaccinators to trace out fresh cases and isolate them. Special attention was directed towards the conservancy of the affected locality.

The intensive vaccination campaign is being continued and a good number of unprotected children born within the city and outside, and evading vaccination have been traced out and vaccinated.

Pamphlets dealing with the disease and its prevention were distributed widely, and the Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Officers of dispensaries delivered lantern lectures about the disease and prevention.

Measles.—It is unfortunate that the mortality from measles has increased during the year under report. There were 96 deaths from measles as against 32 in 1924. The annual death rate was 0.18 per mille as against .06 in the previous year. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 0.1. The usual methods of prevention were adopted.

Influenza.—The total number of deaths from this disease was 35 against 14 in the previous year or 0.04 per cent. to total deaths. The mean average for the previous five years was 0.39.

Plague.—There was an imported case from Arsakarai (Mysore) which was traced out promptly, admitted for treatment at the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital and discharged cured.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—There was an increase in the number of deaths from these causes. 4,031 deaths were registered as against 3,700 for the previous year. This represents a death rate of 7.6 per mille as against 7.0 per mille in the previous year. The largest number of deaths were recorded in the months of May, August, September and December.

The mean ratio for the previous five years was 7.7 per mille. The number of deaths from these causes for the previous five years is given below:—

Year.	Deaths.
1920	4671.
1921	4149.
1922	4167.
1923	3778.
1924	3700.

Malaria.—Malaria is one of the most prevalent of all preventible diseases. Despite the fact that we have more exact knowledge of Malaria, despite the fact that we have accurate means of diagnosis and despite the fact that we have assured measures of prevention, Malaria counts its victims by hundreds every year. It has to be constantly borne in mind that wherever Malaria prevails, and in almost direct proportion to its prevalence, the population is generally sub-normal physically, mentally and economically.

The economic significance of Malaria has probably not been fully realised by many. The insiduous losses do not attract marked attention, since they are practically an every day occurrence. The losses occur in little leaks. Personal efficiency is reduced. The labourer cannot render full value for his wages. The deterioration of the quality of the population is accentuated.

It is not in its death rate that the greatest injury of Malaria lies. It is in its sickness rate, in the loss of efficiency rather than in actual loss of life, that one should gauge the extent of havoc done. A death from Malaria may roughly be taken to correspond to many months of sickness and invalidism.

It, therefore, follows that considered from the prophylactic standpoint of the sanitarian, anti-malarial campaigns, including as they do all measures that are calculated to keep down mosquito life directly by the use of larvicides or indirectly by removing all their potential breeding places by drainage, reclamation of disused wells, tanks, etc., are of use not only against Malaria but also against many other mosquito-borne diseases. If it is necessary to have permanent establishments for protecting the citizens against small-pox, for keeping his streets swept clean, for looking after his drains and sewers, for providing pure and wholesome water, I venture to think that the case is as strong for a permanent establishment to protect the citizen from the dangers of mosquito-borne diseases. In other words ,a continuing anti-mosquito campaign should form a definite and permanent feature of the sanitarian's programme in Madras.

It is a well known fact that there are a number of public or private tanks and disused wells which are kept in a bad state so as to be a nuisance and danger to public health. These serve as breeding places of mosquitoes. Control over waters and water-ways (including the Cooum and the Buckingham Canal) is called for mostly for anti-malarial purposes. That Madras is an endemic area for Malaria and that there are plenty of breeding grounds for mosquitoes have been amply proved by an investigation, consequent on the outbreak of Malaria in an epidemic form in 1912 and 1913. The Corporation started with the assistance of Government a campaign against Malaria which continued to work on actively till April 1921 when it was told that it was "an idly busy department" and was practically wiped out. Later on, however, with a view to maintain the anti-malarial drains a special staff of nine coolies and one maistry was sanctioned and even this was removed from the budget for 1925-26.

The increase in the incidence of this disease is rather striking. The high death rate from this cause was reported to Standing Committee (Health) and a request for an allotment of Rs. 5.000 was made for adopting preventive measures on at least a small scale. The Standing Committee (Health) at their meeting held on 6th May 1925 were kind enough to recommend our proposal for acceptance by the Council and the Council sanctioned the proposals only in January of the current year.

General Respiratory Diseases excluding Tubercle of the Lung.—4,812 deaths were registered from this cause. The ratio was 9.1 per mille as against 7.8 in 1923, the mean ratio for the previous five years was 6.9. The number of deaths under this group, viz., Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases has been on the increase and are traceable to bad housing, over-crowding, ill-ventilation, domestic insanitation and in general the absence of a wholesome sanitary environment.

The number of deaths for the previous five years is given below:—

Year.	Deaths.
1920	3431.
1921	3510.
1922	3823.
1923	3342.
1924	4130.
1925	4812.

Tuberculosis including Tubercle of the Lungs.—1,604 deaths were registered under this head or 136 deaths more than in the previous year. The ratio was 3.0 per mille, the average for the previous five years being 2.2.

It is clear from the figures that the mortality due to this disease is on the increase.

I have already reviewed our methods of dealing with Tuberculosis in a large city in the report for last year. It is a fact that any method that reduces the number of cases of any one form of disease reduces the number in all other forms of disease. Thus if one could reduce the number of cases of measles, he could effect a corresponding reduction in the number of cases of Tubercle.

I have repeatedly been pointing out, over-crowding is a great handicap to the progress of healthy life. It means the exposure of the individual to possible infection and certainly always causes a reduction of vitality in the person so exposed. The exact opposite to such a condition is found in a perfectly ventilated room, or in a pure outside atmosphere. Over-crowding in houses, workshops, places of recreation and in public conveyances should be sternly prohibited. The factors mentioned as being the causation of Respiratory diseases also help to produce Tuberculosis. The importance of early diagnosis, and special treatment has been well emphasised. There is much truth and wisdom in the statement that to save the threatened is better than to rescue the condemned. It is my firm conviction that if the Tuberculosis problem is to be solved it will be by the agency of "Preventorium" rather than the sanitorium. Early notification is the utmost value in the prevention of the spread of the disease. But after all that has been said and written it is very discouraging to find that many cases remain unnotified. It is a proof that the general medical practitioners in the city either fail to appreciate the value of notification or are entirely indifferent. I am reluctant to believe the latter.. If they would only realise how much of the success of the Tuberculosis scheme depends upon the promtitude with which knowledge of the cases reaches the Public Health Officer they would, I am sure, give greater attention to this matter. I would therefore renew my appeal to all medical practitioners practising in the city to co-operate with the Public Health Department in trying to make out methods dealing with the diseases as effective as possible.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—2580 or 10.3 per cent. of the total deaths were registered under this heading against 2361 or 10.8 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 1083 deaths were recorded among infants under one year of age against 1579 in the previous year who were reported to have died of convulsions.

Disposal of the dead.—During the year 19811 dead bodies excluding 1335 still births, were buried and 5189 were burnt.

The burning and burial grounds were frequently inspected and the following improvements have been done during the year:—

1. Construction of a compound wall for the Roman Catholic Cemetry for Kasimode.
2. Construction of a well at the burial ground, Kilpauk.
3. Enclosing Krishnampet burial ground.
4. Improvements to sheds in Sterlings Road.
5. Construction of a compound wall, gate, &c., for Washermanpet Hindu Burial Ground.

Tomb Permits.—137 permits were granted during the year for the erection of tombs over the graves on payment of 8 annas per sq. ft. of land and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 920.

Extracts from Births and Deaths.—340 applications were received during the year for extracts of entries from birth registers and 437 from death registers. Out of these the number of birth extracts granted was 271 and of death extracts 386. In 81 cases extracts were not granted as the parties failed to pay the fees. In 39 cases the entries could not be found and the parties were accordingly informed.

The fees collected during the year for such extracts amounted to Rs. 1,140-12-0.

93 vettyans were licensed during the year.

Certified Deaths.—The number of deaths certified by qualified medical men was 2998 or 11.99 per cent. of the total number of deaths in the city. Of these 652 were certified by private medical practitioners and 2346 were certified by public hospitals.

Brief Report of Port Healtb Officer, Madras, for the calendar year 1925.

1. *Incoming vessels.*—661 vessels arrived here during the year from Plague infected ports with 61248 crew and 69213 passengers against 564 vessels with 54372 crew and 63905 passengers of the previous year.

2. *Out-going Vessels.*—271 vessels with 26158 crew and 33668 passengers were inspected and granted bills of health during the year against 248 vessels with 23125 crew and 27023 passengers of the previous year.

3. *Epidemic and infectious diseases.*—Two cases of small-pox, 4 cases of chicken-pox were found amongst passengers and crew on the steamers that entered the harbour during 1925 and 3 cases of measles on board the Dredger 'Mairas'. All

these cases were sent to Tondiarpet and Krishnampet Isolation Hospitals for admission, observation and treatment. There was an out-break of cholera amongst the European crew on board the steamer S. S. Trifles, there being 9 attacks and 2 deaths. 6 cases were sent to Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet and one to General Hospital for admission and treatment, all of whom recovered and sent back. The Ship was disinfected including the bedding and clothing and the cabins of the patients and contacts.

4. The disinfection of bedding and clothing of deck passenges and crew landing and embarking from here is continued. The disinfection shed is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Nurse is employed for examining female passengers.

5. *Rats on steamers.*—No usual mortalty was found on any of the steamers that entered the harbour during the year under report. A Clayton apparatus is maintained in the port.

VACCINATION.

Thirteen Medical Registrar Vaccinators assisted by thirty three Assistant Vaccinators including two female vaccinators were in charge of the work of vaccination in the city during the year. The female vaccinators worked in Gosha and Muhammadan quarters doing house to house inspection for detection of cases of infectious diseases, in addition to vaccination.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, supplied lymph necessary for the operations as usual. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 77702 (51937 males and 25765 females), against 36,897 (23097 males and 13800 females) for the previous year. Of these 19428 cases were primary and 58274 were revaccinated against 17,633 and 19264 respectively in 1924. The increase is due to a slight extent to an increase in the returns of small-pox cases, but largely to the intensive campaign of vaccination carried on during the year.

Of the total number of vaccinations, 77080 were performed by the Corporation staff and 632 reported as vaccinated by the medical staff of the Penitentiary. Of the former number again 19428 cases were primary vaccinations against 17633 in 1924 and 57652 were revaccinations, as against 18603 in 1924 and 18218 in 1923.

15751 primary vaccinations were performed at the depots 3677 were domiciliary vaccinations performed on application or otherwise. The remaining were those performed in several institutions, infected localities, slum areas and places.

Reward for Vaccination.—A reward of four annas was paid to every individual who volunteered for re-vaccination in Cherries and hutting grounds in the city. During the year under report 1045 persons over 10 years of age were revaccinationed and a sum of Rs. 278-2-0 was paid as rewards during the year the reward in each case being paid at the time of verification of results by the Assistant Health Officers.

Percentage of success.—The Assistant Health Officers and Medical Registrar Vaccinator verified the results of vaccinations in 18967 primary cases of which 16487 were brought to the depots as required by law. The Health Officer has himself verified the result of vaccination in several depots during his visits of inspection. Of 18967 primary cases verified, 18745 were successful and 225 unsuccessful, the percentage of success being 98.8 against 98.8 in 1924. As in previous years cases with one or more scars have been taken for the success rates.

The Assistant Health Officers verified 10449 cases against 10673 cases in 1924. The percentage of success in primary and re-vaccinations of all cases verified, including those reported by the Government Penitentiary was 98.8 and 67.7 respectively as against 98.8 and 36.6 in 1924.

Vaccination of children under one year.—Of the total number of primary vaccinations (19428). 15503 were among children under one year of age as against 15086 in the previous year. The percentage of successes in the cases verified was 98.1 against 99.00 in the preceding year. Of 15503 children vaccinated under one year 11273 were born in Madras and 4230 in the moffussil. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 29.3 per mille of population as against 28.6 per mille in 1924 and the number of those successful per mille was 28.8 as against 27.3 in 1924.

Analysis of successful cases under primary vaccination according to vaccine cicatrices.—Out of 18969 cases considered as successful under primary vaccination, the number of persons who had one or more vaccination cicatrices and the percentage to the total successful cases is furnished in the table below:—

Number of persons who had one vaccination cicatrix.	Number of persons who had two vaccination cicatrices	Number of persons who had three vaccination cicatrices.	Number of persons who had four or more vaccination cicatrices.	Total sucessful.
239	940	961	16829	18969
	Percentage to total successful vaccination.			
1·3	5·0	5·1	88·7	98·8

Percentage to total successful cases.—From the above statement it will be seen that 16829 or 88.7 per cent. of cases of primary vaccination has resulted in 4 or more cicatrices and according to modern accepted theory these alone can be said to give protection lasting for 5 or 7 years. Susceptibility to small-pox is in inverse proportion to the immunity conferred as judged by the number of scars or more precisely to the total extent of vaccinal cicatrix produced which should not be less than ½ square inch.

Verification of births.—The total number of births verified during the year was 17338 as against 17309 in 1924. Of these 3546 or 20.5 per cent. died before reaching the age of 1 year. 2930 or 11.1 per cent were reported to have been removed permanently out of the City (for 1924 it was 3508) and 462 were not traceable at the addresses given in the counterfoils. Of the remaining 10400, the number vaccinated was 8999 or 251.9 per cent. of births verified and 31 cases were found vaccinated elsewhere and 68 cases were found protected by small-pox, Vaccination was postponed in 989 cases as against 1033 in 1924. Of these 254 were verified by Medical practitioners and 474 by medical vaccinators, 310 had temporarily left the city and in the remaining 264 cases pending at the end of the year, the parents were warned to have their children vaccinated without delay. From enquiries made to find out the vaccinal history of 1379 children born in the city but removed out of it before being vaccinated, it transpired that only 130 had been vaccinated.

Hospital Births.—Hospital births numbering 5884 were verified during the year. Of these 953 or 16.2 per cent. were reported to have died, 1099 or 18.7 per cent. were reported to have been pemanently removed from the city and 1789 were not traceable at the addresses given in the birth counterfoils leaving 2043 available for vaccination. Of these 1750 were vaccinated during the year and 102 cases were found vaccinated.

Vaccination was postponed on medical certificates in 47 cases and 88 children had left the city temporarily. Vaccination was pending in 56 cases.

As has been the case every year the number of untraced cases of Hospital births was large and was due to the insufficient and incorrect addresses given by the Medical Officers in charge of the Hospitals, the percentage of untraced cases in 1925 being 30.4 as against 31.6 in 1924. In the report for 1922 the difficulties experienced in tracing out cases for vaccination have been fully explained and though the help of the Government has been sought, no perceptible improvement has been achieved.

The statement on page 194 gives information as to the number of births verified by the vaccination staff during the year 1924 and the number of children vaccinated before they attained the age of one year.

Vaccination by caste.—The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed by caste. The vaccination of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was proportionately larger than that amongst other classes.—

	No. of vaccination.	Percentage to population.
Hindus	58,536	13.6.
Muhammadans	6,724	12.5.
Indian Christians	6,704	20.8.
Europeans, Anglo-Indians and others ...	5,116	42.8.

Prosecution.—There was no case of prosecution during the year for non-compliance with the bylaws under section 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919. Fines imposed are nominal or are not sufficiently adequate to act as correctives; but in truth, in this as in many another municipal branch of work more reliance should be placed on pursuasive methods.

The number of certificates received from Registered Medical Practitioners recommending postponement of vaccination of children on grounds of ill-health, is unfortunately on the increase from year to year. It is held that if vaccinations and revaccinations are performed rigorously once in 6 or 7 years, small-pox could be wiped out. If only parents realise the truth of this statement, they would avoid the dangers of delayed vaccination, not only to the child but to the public at large. Public Health authorities have to depend very largely on the co-operation of the Medical Practitioners who can on requisition get lymph free of cost for vaccinating their patients and their families. The Corporation have further decided to carry on vaccination at private houses free of charges and any rate-payer can make an application to the Health Officer for getting the fullest benefit from this concession.

Cost of Vaccination.—The cost of registration and vaccination during the year was Rs. 41,115-6-3. Debiting half this amount to vaccination, the cost amounted to Rs. 20,557-11-2 and the net cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-14-1 as against Re. 1-0-6 in the pevious year.

Practical Training or First Class Vaccinator pupils.—In pursuance of G.O. No. 1271 L. Press (L & M. Department) dated 22nd December 1920, 59 first class vaccinators were deputed by the Director of Public Health for practical training in vaccination work for about 6 weeks. The students were given training at the Corporation Vaccination depots from 23rd February 1925 to 1st April 1925. The pupils worked under the immediate superivision of the Medical Registrar Vaccinators and all of them were examined by the two Range Assistant Health Officers and recommended for qualifying certificates.

SANITATION.

The Administration of the Health Department was entirely in the hands of Health Officer assisted by 2 Assistant Health Officers, one for the North Range and the other for the South Range. 16 Sanitary Inspectors each assisted by a Process Server and a peon were in charge of the 30 Divisions of the City including Mamabalam area.

Municipal Division No.	Name of Areas.	Length of sewers laid.	Percentage of sewered portion.	Percentage yet to be sewered.
1	Royapuram ...	39 983	80 per cent.	20 per cent.
2	Tondiarpet ...	27,384	60 ,,	40 ,,
3	Washermanpet ...	45.097	85 ,,	15 ,,
4	Korukupet ...	22.037	60 ,,	40 ,,
5	Harbour ...	19 473	50 ,,	50 ,,
6	Muthialpet ...	16,[illegible]67	50 ,,	50 ,,
7	Katchaleswaren ...	18.412	60 ,,	40 ,,
8	Kothawalchavadi ..	18.412	95 ,,	5 ,,
9	Ammen Kovil ...	22.780	95 ,,	5 ,,
10	Sevan Wells	28 766	100 ,,	...
11	Sowcarpet ...	10.439	65 ,,	35 ,,
12	Peddunaickenpet ..	29.194	90 ,,	10 ,,
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	29.501	95 ,,	5 ,,
14	Esplanade ...	800	4 ,,	96 ,,
15	Park Town ..	4.214	2 ,,	98 ,,
16	Perambur ...	18.271	40 ,,	60 ,,
17	Choolai ..	24.251	40 ,,	60 ,,
18	Purasawalkam ...	45.843	90 ,,	10 ,,
19	Vepery	29.861	45 ,,	55 ,,
20	Egmore ...	45 836	60 ,,	40 ,,
21	Kilpauk ...	24,338	50 ,,	50 ,,
22	Nungambakkam ..	6.151	10 ,,	90 ,,
23	Chintadripet ...	40,608	95 ,,	5 ,,
24	Tiruvaeiswarenpet ...	32,526	75 ,,	25 ,,
25	Chepauk ...	22 026	80 ,,	20 ,,
26	Triplicane ...	18.742	75 ,,	25 ,,
27	Amir Mahal ..	19 313	70 ,,	30 ,,
28	Mirsahibpet ...	36.160	25 ,,	75 ,,
29	Royapet ...	4,650	4 ,,	99 ,,
30	Mylapore	34,667	30 ,,	70 ,,
			59⅓ %	40⅔ %

Drains.—The underground drainage operations are progressing steadily and rapidly. The appended statement represents the areas that have received attention.

It will thus be seen that over 40 % of the area of the city still remains unsewered: and even in areas considered to have been sewered, a number of spots yet continue with the old cesspool or ditch. This has to a certain extent, resulted in confusion in regard to the maintenance or closing up of side drains used for carrying sewage. Opinion is divided: but in any case the drains by not having sufficient sewage to flow through, or facilities for being flushed, have been converted into puddles of sewage or very sluggish streamlets in which the mosquitoes of the germs Culex were found breeding in millions and millions. They could not be conserved and it was at last agreed that in sewered areas, all small drains not serving any purpose be filled up while the bigger ones which would be imperatively required to carry storm water be retained and regularly conserved. The sewage system, incomplete as it is, has not been sufficiently employed for the disposal of human filth. The soil in and around human habitation remains continuedly polluted. Even the open drains could not be got repaired as we were told there were no funds as early as in October.

Water Supply.—Considering the unsettled state in which the question of improving the water supply is, it is difficult to say when the city will get a full supply of pure filtered water. The present water to slums, and other poorer quarters is scanty: and the many street fountains that were closed on grounds of water scarcity should be opened out. Samples of water have been regularly examined at the Kilpauk Laboratory from the various filter beds and from the test tap from the main taking water to the city distribution system; and also from the various parts of the city taken at random. A special note on the City Analyst's work is embodied in this report. The conclusions are clear and go to support the opinions periodically offered by the authorities of the King Institute, Guindy, viz., that the water deteriorates as a whole in passing through the present filter beds rather than get purified and that the raw water is decidely superior and even that the quality of water is improved in its transit to distant parts of the city. The problem of supplementing or altering the methods of purification should receive the earnest attention of the authorities.

Latrines.—The entrances into lanes, bylanes, and end lanes and even thoroughfares, offer a disgusting sight on account of people, elders and youngsters, all alike, easing themselves in the early morning hours, and often throughout the day. The easers little realise that what is perhaps their personal convenience results in a nuisance to the community around, who have to wade through and continually breathe the air fouled with putrefactive odours and that in doing so, they are committing an act of gross misdemeanour to public sentiment and offending public morality. The remedy often suggested is more latrines and urinals. The latter under one pretext or another are not popular. If the urinal is roomy, the passer by conveniently defaecates and renders its use by another impossible. If otherwise, he objects to its narrowness and inability to squat, which is his customary habit to urinate. In either way it is condemned. As for the latrines, the large number of them are easily rendered so foul by the early goers, that the after comers prefer to sit around or at the entrances. And where they still continue to be in these civilised times "Sanded ones", they are an abomination that none with his defactory apparatus in tact can visit. It may well be imagined what should be the state of health of people who live so close between it and the tenented hut or house that one or other wall of such a latrine forms a partition. Even the flush out latrines are generally converted by people defaecating the wrong way, so that filth is deposited anywhere other than in the flush-out trough or syphon. The sanded latrines should be wiped out at one sweep, more flush-out ones constructed at shorter intervals, and the people educated as to their proper use. Year after year proposals for these are sent up, but the day when this reform will be accomplished seems as distant as ever. It was suggested to build one or two type designs of flush-out litrines on more up-to-date lines with glazed earthware flooring, &c., rendering them thereby more attractive, but in vain.

Streets.—The dust-nuisance continues unabated in spite of several devices in road making being proposed and executed. Opinions differ again in this as in other matters. Tarring is objected to as it is said to injure the vision and hurt the feet of pedestrians. Tar grouting and macadamising are beyond the finances of the Corporation. Watering the road wears away the gravelled or laterite roads. In any manner public health is greatly affected by people having to continually inhale clouds of dust and especially of carbonacous smoke so profusely discharged by the ever increasing motor traffic. The streets could at least be watered and as often suggested in these reports, water from the numerous private and public tanks and wells could be utilised not only for allaying dust from streets but for flushing large and small drains and sewers.

Building Regulations (Sections 230 to 257).—As in previous years applications for the construction of buildings were generally dealt with by the Works Department. Some were however referred to the Health Department for scrutiny and opinion.

Control over Waters (Section 262 to 268).—Though action was taken in respect of 245 tanks and wells much yet remains to be done and the municipal control is not satisfactory. The private citizen has not the facilities of plant and skilled labour for the cleaning of insanitary tanks and wells either for pumping out water or weeding them out. In either case the cost would be prohibitive. Consequent on the abolition of the special malaria staff and on the placing of legal difficulties in the matter of conserving the reservoirs of water at public expense, they have been rendered very unhygienic. The Corporation have only recently agreed to re-employ the required staff for the purpose: but to overcome the legal difficulties stated above, all the private tanks should be licensed and public ones listed and their regular conservancy undertaken by the Corporation.

The Cooum and the Buckingham Canal continue to remain as unhygienic and insanitary as they have been hitherto. No solution for their proper upkeep seems to be in view yet.

Housing (Sections 272 to 277).—There are only about 65,000 houses or other places used as human habitations in the city for a population of 5,26,911. As many as 60 per cent. of the people live in a single room tenement which rarely measures 60 or 80 square feet and with the parlour common to other and similar tenents is all the accommodation available for a rental value varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. The average number in a family is five. They say houses have gone down in prices but their rental values seems to sore as high as ever so that one room tenement and over-crowding several parts have become inevitable; and in one word all the sickness and increased mortality have to be attributed to aggregation of population in whatever accommodation is available. In spite of the socalled increased wages and salaries the evils from over-crowding have not in the least abated.

House to house inspection is regularly carried on with a view to bring home to the minds of house owners the importance of keeping them clean and to rectify the sanitary defects pointed out to them from time to time. 10,115 houses were thus inspected during the year and 2,651 notices were served to rectify defects.. In actual practice, it is found very difficult to get the house-owners to effect the improvements even after considerable persuasion and often repeated extensions of time. In many instances several defects continued to exist in spite of one or more prosecutions.

Cherries and Hutting Grounds.—Slums and slum life present problems most difficult for public health workers to deal with. Slums have grown into existence with the aggregation of people in large centres, consequent on general expansion, industrial developments and the like. The factors tending to produce and perpetuate the slum dweller are poverty, environment, training, improvidence, and drink. There are hundred and twenty such cheries in this city. Of these, poverty is the prime factor which compels him, his family and children to live, move and have their being under very many adverse conditions. Children are brought up in this atmosphere of dirt, squalor and degradation, generally have little or no opportunities of developing cleanly or sanitary habits. The sanitary convenience used in common is one of the most degrading features in slum life and one of the strongest influences tending to make and perpetuate unclean and insanitary tenancy, poverty, ignorance, insanitary habits, improper and insufficent feeding, bad housing, worry and alcholism follow on one another in a vicious circle.

And public health workers feel that the problem of slum is not a simple public health question at all, but a big and complicated question that can be satisfactorily solved, only when all of us, the rich ,the middle class and the poor are all educated enough for citizenship and for properly discharging our duties by one another. In the meantime their sanitary environments continue to be getting worse and worse. Most of these have no drainage of any description: filth, sullage and sewage have to stagnate, soak through and rot on the ground: a few dried palm leaves and a two feet wall round form a very convenient dwelling house to a family; water supply is poor or scanty; latrines are conspicuous by their absence; or where present, they are insuffiicent or of the most primitive type. Various attempts have been made during successive years in the past to improve their condition, but the trouble has been that most of them are owned by private landlords who evince little or no interest in their tenants. Attempts made by the Corporation from time to time to coerce them to lay the paracheries in an orderly manner and to provide them with the most elementary minimum sanitary conveniences, such as water supply drainage, and one or more latrines have not been met with any success whatever. Parthasarathy Kuppam in Triplicane, Nariangadu in Egmore and Cox Paracherry in Chintadripet are instances in point. At the instance of the late lamented Rev. D. G. M. Leith, a committee was appointed to negotiate between the Corporation and the Trustees of Parthasarathy Kuppam for constructing drains and carrying out other improvements. A small beginning was made but very soon after, the work came to a standstill and no further progress seems possible. The Government themselves own certain cherries and these are no better. The most typical ones are the Kathbada and Moolakuthalam. The Labour Department, however, constructed a few side drains to these areas, but there being no suitable outfall or sewerage close by, the sewage of these cherries has been let out to flow on and soak into earth or rather stagnate close by. Mr. Boag was considering the possibility of taking up the improvements in a comprehensive scheme, but I am not aware in what stage the matter is.

The paracherries being owned by private persons, the Corporation could not spend monies on the improvements from the general revenues. So much so that the Government auditors raised serious objections even for our conserving these slum areas and the request of the Corporation to Government to amend the Act to make it legal to sweep and cleanse streets and lanes in these areas which are used by the public was not favourably considered.

It is further disquieting to see that more and more of such slum areas are growing up whereever a small open space is available. It seems as though there is no restriction placed upon hut-builders and hut-dwellers. This department has no hand either in allowing their coming into existence, much less in preventing their occupation for dwelling purposes. It must be stated at the same time that the homeless, if they are driven away from one spot, will go to another to squat and render it equally bad.

Industries—Factories.—One hears very little of that branch of sanitary administration which goes under the specific designation—Industrial Hygiene. We have in our midst, cotton workers, mill operatives, type-founders, printers, workers in iron foundries, in factories pressing oil from castor and other seeds through manual labour, &c. We have neither the data as to the exact number of workers, nor any information as to the length of time they continue in their first chosen occupation. No statistics are available in this country to define the nature and extent of occupational mortality. A couple of years ago I tried to investigate into the matter and in almost every lead foundry, printing-press or oil pressing houses, I find that the workers rarely continued in these occupations for more than 18 months or two years and their future whereabouts remained thereafter unknown. It is notorious that the mean duration of life of lead and cotton workers is smaller than that of those in other occupations. The bigger factories are governed under the Factory Act. In theory it looks quite alright. but in actual practice we find in a large number of places there are no arrangements for workers taking their afternoon meals, nor enough accommodation for washing and for the supply of soaps, washbasins, towels, etc., nor again sufficient and suitable drains and urinals. What is worse, there are a number of such petty business places where young boys who under the Factory Act, would be inadmissible are allowed to work on small wages.

During the year under report, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1468 Development of 19th August 1924 and upon the advice of the Director of Public Health, inspection of the factories in the city was undertaken and many factories that came under the purview of the Factory Act were inspected and as in other countries this department is trying to co-operate with the Inspector of Factories in carrying out sanitary improvements. There are very many minor places that do not come under the scope of the Factory Act and vigilant attention shall have to be bestowed in that direction.

Licensable Places.—Schedule VI of the Municipal Act IV of 1919 gives a list of trades and professions coming under Section 287 and requiring the owner or proprietor possessing a license granted by the Commissioner: no specific restrictions have been enjoined either under the Act or by any definite decision of the Council to restrict these trades to certain parts of the city according to the extent of nuisance and danger to health arising out of them. These latter are of various kinds. The constant noise, effluvia, dust, smoke, ineffective, disposal of waste products, their improper storage are each and conjointly potent of mischief. The Act came into force in 1919, and the major portion of the bye-laws that were submitted for approval were returned back for revision in accordance with the model by-laws framed by Government. They were accordingly revised and submitted to the Standing Committee as long ago as 1923, but they have not to this day come into force.

Installation of flour and condiment mills, erection of cattle yards and the beating of metals in the midst of crowded parts of the city are on the increase and a real menace to public health and the recommendations of this department against their being licensed do not always find favour with the authorities. The owners on their own parts succeed by appeals and various recommendations in achieving their objects.

During 1925 the number of applications received for the grant of licenses was 3,512 of which 3,071 were granted licenses, 122 were refused and 319 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The detailed statement of licensable places dealt with by this department is fouid on page 108.

Lodging Houses. Sec. 279.—The power exercised in respect of the lodging houses in the city is only nominal for neither the revised by-laws have been approved of by the Government nor has the section of the Act governing their control been made penal. The Act needs revision in this respect if better control over these places should be exercised.

Lethal Chambers.—The area of land over whch the Lethal Chambers at Basin Road was, having been acquired by the M. & S. M. Ry. & Co., another in its place is awaiting construction. The stray dogs have been in the mean time received at the Lethal Chamber at Krishnampet.

I would still urge on the authorities for sanctioning the equipment necessary for electro-cuting the dogs. On the one hand death is instantaneous and painless as against the slow and inhumane method of killing by Carbon-di-oxide, Hydro-carbon, &c. and on the other, economically advantageous in the long run.

On the recommendation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, by-laws were framed in the matter of disposal of stray dogs and for the prevention of rabies. The whole matter is still pending final approval. Proposals have been made therein to empower us to auction the healthy dogs if they are not claimed within the three days of detention period.

Persons bitten by rabid dogs are being treated at the General Hospital and in the case of indigent patients, the Corporation was asked to bear the cost of anti-rabic vaccine at Rs. 10-2-0 per head which the Corporation declined to pay as there was no legal liability on their part. At the request of the Superintendent, Government General Hospital and to facilitate immediate treatment for the indigent patients, three Sanitary Inspectors were deputed by turns to visit the hospital thrice a week and to issue certificates of indigency as specified in the rules, but even this was discontinued at the fag end of the year consequent upon the resolution of the Council to decline payment of cost of anti-rabic vaccine.

Out of 7574 dogs 6594 bitches and 18 pups caught and admitted into the Lethal Chambers 7513 dogs 6545 bitches and 18 pups were destroyed; and 266 dogs and 104 bitches were claimed by the owners on payment of Rs. 135-5-0 while the sum spent on feeding the animals was Rs. 1,323-8-6.

Cattle-yards, Cow-houses and Hack-Stables (Section 282).—Out of 879 applications for licenses that were received for cattle-yards, 7 were refused licenses and the rest were permitted subject to their conformity with sanitary laws.

The progress in the matter of improving yards and stables where animals are kept is very slow although present conditions are far more satisfactory than they used to be 7 or 8 years ago. But in one respect, viz., the preventing of men and animals living in close contiguity with each other, we do not claim to have achieved much success. In a large number of instances the rear open space of a house possibly the minimum required under the building regulations for that house is in course of time paved, drained and roofed and converted into a cattle-yard and license applied for. While this yard suffices for the tethering of cows and the buffaloes, the calves have to be wholly in the kudam while the walls and roof become the receptacles of dung perpetually and the animals will have to move in and out through the living parts and the main entrance. Efforts were made to undo this unwholesome state of affairs by demanding separation of animals from human dwelling by means of partition walls and provision of separate passages. The number who complied with our requirements is infinitesimally small, while others hold out firmly and prefer to pay a small fine on prosecution or succeed in obtaining the status-quo by appeals to the Standing Committee. Their contention has always been that the yard has been there all these years, often a decade or more and the suggestions of the Health Department are innovations made either to harass the poor people or with some ulterior motive. The fault is not theirs. They are not sufficiently educated to see that the cumulative effects of continuous living under exhalations of animals and the foul smells of the putrefying urine and dung are ultimately more harmful to themselves, especially to the youger members of their families. The advice tendered by the municipal subordinate is looked upon with suspicion or distrust.

It is also perhaps necessary to draw pointed attention to the decision of the Standing Committee (Health) who at their meeting held on 11th November 1925 decided that licenses may be issued if the followng condtions alone are satisfactorily complied with. It will thus be seen that this decision acts as set-back especially in the matter of close association between human beings and animals in dwelling houses.

1. Impervious flooring and suitable drainage.
2. Provision of covered and impervious receptacle for the temporary deposit of cowdung.

3. Lime washing the walls at least twice a year.
4. Open space of 10 feet should be maintained on one side of the cattle shed with openings at the sides or opposite to the open space.
5. That the shed and the yard be washed thoroughly at least once daily and the whole place and the cattle as well be kept clean.

It must also be stated that the sanitary condition of those places depend largely upon the economic status of the owner. The poorer among them let loose their animals to wander about and graze on refuse thrown on streets. Straying of cattle in streets and public thoroughfares continues to be the order of the day in spite of the police vigilance and evenafter repeated prosecutions. The worst offenders are the poor cattle owners and the temple authorities. Investing the Health staff with the police powers might be of value—but the proposals have been vetoed by Government and the Corporation are not financially able to bear the cost of increased policing which the Commissioner of Police demands. Though I had repeatedly pointed out the urgent need for municipal cattle-pounds, profitable and self supporting as they will prove to be, nothing tangible has yet been done and it is advisable to take very early steps in this direction, for, not only can the nuisance caused by stray cattle be solved, but these institutions could also be utilised for housing the sick animals in the different divisions of the City.

Another much desired want is the construction of small model cattle-yards to accommodate about a hundred or less milch cattle in the various parts of the city at or close to the Milkmen's quarters. Progress has been very slow in this direction and the Corporation shall have to provide for this necessity at a very early date, if the incessant danger to public health is to be overcome. No new cow houses were built during the year under review.

In the two cow-houses maintained by the Corporation at Basin Bridge and Chintadripet the animals kept during the year were 218 and 24 respectively.

Of the two cart-stands maintained by the Corporation one is under the control of the Revenue Department. The other at the Elephant Gate which is managed by this department was let out in auction for the right of collecting rents and fees during 1925-26 for Rs. 7,000 as against Rs. 7,600 in the previous year. The bazaars attached to the stand were repaired and reconstructed during the year.

To minimise the nuisance arising from the private cart-stands, it is advisable for the Corporation to construct and maintain cart-stands at sutable places. The nuisance and obstruction caused by carts and animals picketed on sides of streets is greatest in Tondiarpet and Washermanpet.

Consequent on the introduction of improved and quicker conveyances such as motor buses and motor carts, the number of private stables for horses is going down in numbers. But yet the jutka ponies and the hack stables continue to exist in some parts of the City especially Wall Tax Road and Triplicane. 94 applications for license for keeping hack-stables were received of which 79 were sanctioned as they conformed to sanitary regulations. But as in other municipal prosecutions the offenders in many preferred to pay a small fine and run the hack-stable and in others action was stayed on promises of rendering them fit.

Milk Trade (Section 299).—Under Section 299 of the Act persons dealing in milk or milk products are licensable. 186 applications were received in this behalf. As stated already the bye-laws have yet to be sanctioned and the standards for milk fixed. The Council have agreed, during the current year, to include milk as one of the articles under the purview of Food and Drugs Act to be made applicable to the City.

It must however be admitted that at the present time very little attempt is made by the retailer to ensure the milk free from adulteration and contamination. The problem of pure milk supply is one that cannot be solved until the trade is treated as an industrial concern. More legislation cannot achieve much. The financial indebtedness of the milkman makes it impossible for him to adopt efficient methods of dairying. The supply of milk for the city should be muncipalised or co-operative dairies started by private enterprise.

Oil Mills.—Attempts should earnestly be made to isolate the country oil mills at the outskirts of the city or as far away as possible from human habitations. The cumulative evil effects of the continued din and noise and the foul effluvia from dung, urine of animals upon public health cannot be lost. The difficulty lies with the mill owners who are absolutely reticient even to rectify the defects pointed out to them and to render the places more sanitary. Prosecutions have had very little beneficient results.

Washing and Bathing (Sections 291 to 293).—The number of bathing fountains available for public use in the City are all insufficient to meet the demands of people especially in slums and poorer quarters and the number of persons who bathe in taps slyly during nights will reveal to us the urgent necessity for these fountains in all parts of the city.

Dhobikhanas.—There are two Municipal Dhobikhanas in this City, one at Rayapuram and the other at Chetput. Proposals for more dhobikhanas have not materialised; and the earlier my suggestions (for constructing small washing places at different parts of the city to meet the growing demand of the washermen) are carried, the better will it be for the health of the city. It is well-known that even after repeated prosecutions any pond or well or other collection of water or even the Cooum is fit for washing clothes.

Slaughter Houses.—The Slaughter Houses at Perambore where sheep, cattle and pigs are slaughtered was as usual under the control of the Health Department. The right of collection of rents and fees for the use of the sheep, and beef slaughter houses was auctioned for a period of one year 1925-26 for Rs. 57,000, Rs. 21,700 as against Rs. 55,100, and Rs. 21,600, respectively. During the year 1925-26 the right of collection of rents and fees for the use of Pig Slaughter House was auctioned for a period of 3 years for Rs. 600 against Rs. 220 for the year 1924-25. The number of animals slaughtered was 18588 cattle, 403507 sheep and goats and 1300 pigs as against 18114 cattle, 406672 sheep and goats and 1348 pigs in the previous year.

During the year under review in accordance with the wishes of the President of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, sixty slaughtering chambers were constructed so as to prevent the killing of animals in each others presence. The butchers raised considerable opposition to this change and although a few have taken to the new arrangements a large number of others are holding out as they would have to employ more labour which will ultimately increase the cost of an important article of food. Efforts are being made to arrive at some workable arrangements so that butcher merchants who carry a big trade can be given suitable facilities to carry out humane methods of slaughtering without adding to the cost.

Slaughtering of animals at private premises (Sections 296 to 298).—As usual permission was granted for slaughter of animals at private residences free of charge on occasions of religious festivals and ceremonies and the number so slaughtered was 4 cows, 169 sheep and goats. For other occasions a fee of As. 2 is collected and permits issued. 1155 sheep and goats and 6 pigs were so slaughtered at private residences and the fees realised therefrom was Rs. 145-2-0.

Markets (Public).—There are two public markets maintained by the Corporation, the Moore Market and Smithfield markets. The collection of rents and fees from the former was as usual under the control of the Revenue Department, while in the case of the latter, it was let out on contract for Rs. 1,900 as against Rs. 2,400 in the previous year.

The administrative control of the Moore Market, excepting collection of rents was vested in the Health Department. The annexe was completed and all the beef and fish stalls have been removed thereto from the main market. The annexe was found insufficient to accommodate the mutton and egg stalls also as originally designed. It has therefore become necessary to construct another annexe to accommodate them as well as a separate enclosure for housing birds and Poultry stalls.

Rearrangement of stalls within the main market undertaken by this department in the latter part of 1923 was almost complete at the close of the year; and in fact finished during the current year. The stalls have been arranged according to the nature of the trade along a single row against the inner wall of the 4 wings of the market, leaving the trellis wall-side free from light and ventilation. There is also plenty of space now for customers and business people to move about. The question of rearrangement of stalls in the *Evening Bazaar* will shortly be taken up.

In this connection I would urge on the Council to construct more such markets in the different parts of the City and the money invested in them is found to give a good return. In fact it is the primary duty of the Corporation to maintain public markets in the interests of the public welfare and convenience. The failure to respond to this need, will result in the continuance of the existing insanitary bazaars on the sides of the roads, over and near the drains.

The number of private markets licencsed during the year is 40. Most of them are ancient buildings and look very untidy, even after the annual repairs. The state of affairs around at the approaches to private markets is no better. While some of them are crowded, there are many more very sparsely occupied; in most of these squatters come from outskirts of the city and go away and cannot be easily brought under the Municipal regulations for obstructing streets, &c. The Police Act gives certain powers which are often not effectively applied as Mr. Chakkarai's note to the Press on this subject shows. Correspondence between the Police authorities and ourselves ended in our being told that more markets should be built in the neighbourhood of these that are already full. Proposals for such small vegetable markets have been made by the Health Department off and on for several years past especially in or about Anna Pillai Street near Kothwal Bazaar, in Mint Street at or about its junction with Rasappa Chetty Street, and again one in Wall Tax Road near about China Bazaar Road. None of these proposals have been favourably considered by the authorities, nor are private owners encouraged to build them.

Sale of articles of food.—The number of coffee hotels, restaurants and eating houses falling under section 287 is on the increase from year to year. During the year under review 350 applications were received, 292 were sanctioned, 19 applications were refused as the places did not conform with the sanitary requirements. The remaining 39 applications are still pending disposal.

The nature of the trade is such that it calls for constant vigilance to see whether the proprietor or proprietors carry out the sanitary regulations as they are in force. For obvious reasons it would be practically difficult to do this rigidly by the available sanitary staff and along with the limted statutory powers it is found difficult to exercise full and wholesome control over their upkeep and maintenance—for in actual practice we have to look for the owner to carry out from day to day the conditions of licenses and the terms of the by-laws. An Officer, or the Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department might get the required provision of tables, wash-tubs, cups and saucers, but their cleansing and sterilising in fresh or boiled water at every turn rents with the proprietor and his servants. It is not practicable for the members of the Health staff to be at every place every day. Nor again can we freely regulate the space needed for running them. A large number of coffee-hotels, some of them known under the term "Thanni Pandal" are in small stables and the sweet-meat bazaars consist of tiny cubicles facing the street which serve for the purpose of cooking eatables, while the bazaar itself is on a plank or two intruding from the edge of the cubicle and encroaching on the road. The bye-laws insist on a glass case, but the glass case is absent or made ineffective during the busy hours of the evening. Mere prosecutions will not solve these problems and even where licenses are not recommended by the department, the more influential ones succeed in keeping up their stalls ultimately by appeals &c. There must be greater restrictions in regard to available space for places where articles of food and drink are sold. The minimum area of space should be sufficient to at least accommodate a kitchen, a store-room, an eating hall and a scullery; and these apartments should be well separated from each other. These restrictions should be vigorously enforced and no concessions on grounds of smallness of business or poverty must be taken into consideration.

The Corporation has not been in a position till now to exercise sufficient and necessary control over the sale and exposure for sale of unwholesome articles of food and drink. Food must not only be ideally sound in quality but it must be sufficient in quantity and nutritive in value. Consumption of bad and contaminated food has been largely responsible for intestinal disorders, fevers, etc., Measures for the protection preservation, and distribution of articles of food for consumption are urgently called for. An act for the preventon of adulteration of articles of food is already on the Statue book and its extension and application to the city is entirely left to the discretion of the Corporation.

Disinfectants.—Hycol was the disinfectant commonly used during the year under report. 342½ gallons of Hycol were used.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Health Propaganda.—Full details about our programme of Health Propaganda have been given in the report for last year.

330 open air lectures on subjects relating to health, infectious diseases, etc., were delivered by Sanitary Inspectors during the year, 140 lectures were delivered the Medical Officers in charge of the Corporation dispensaries with the aid of magic lantern slides in the Corporation Model Schools. These lectures were popular and well attended.

Health Bulletin.—The mortality issues of Health Bulletin containing information about the health of the city and other facts which would serve us to educate the citizen in matters of health have been regularly distributed to the various public offices and firms.

I have to reiterate what has been stated in the previous report in respect of the equipment of a Public Health Museum, as the first essential in the campaign for public education and enlightenment in hygiene. In addition to the propaganda work done proposals were made during budget time for purchasing equipment and material for moving exhibits of Cinema films dealing with Health subjects. They were unfortunately turned down.

Exhibition.—Much improvement has been done in this direction. A brief report of the Health Exhibtion held during the Pongal week of 1925 is below. Besides this, exhibtions on a smaller scale were held.

Health Exhibition 1925.

The combined Health Exhibition and the Baby Show was held in the South Indian Atheletic Association, People's Park from the 12th to the 18th January 1925. The Exhibition was in our charge while the Baby Show was in the hands of the National Baby Week Committee, towards which a donation of Rs. 450 was paid by us from the total sum of Rs. 3,500 sanctioned by the Council towards the exhibition. Rs. 550 was paid from the total sum sanctioned, to the Lady Superintendent for exhibting the child welfare work done by the Corporation.

The exhibition was opened on the 12th of January 1926, by His Excellency The Governor of Madras at 4-30 p.m.

A large number of charts and models were prepared under our supervision while many were obtained from several associations and gentlemen for whose valuable assistance we feel grateful.

The Health Exhibition and the Baby Show were announced to the public by big posters placarded prominently throughout the city sufficiently in advance.

Picture posters in English, Tamil and Telugu on Mosquitoes, Malaria, Smallpox and Vaccination, Flies, Plague, Relapsing fever and Lice supplied by the Health Propaganda Board were put up throughout the city by the Madras Bill Posting Co., in prominent places. Our thanks are due to them for having undertaken at our request to charge only half their usual rates for this purpose.

A number of leaflets relating to matters connected with personal and public health were distributed broadcast to the public during the whole period of the Exhibition and after every evening's lecture or demonstration. The Health Propaganda Board and the Director, Ankylostomiasis Campaign had also sent a number of leaflets for similar distribution.

The models and exhibits were arranged in a series of pandals and tents on the grounds in such a way as to avoid overcrowding in any one particular place. The more interesting and important exhibits and models were arranged in the hall on the first floor of the Moore Pavilion kindly placed at our disposal by the Association. A great number of charts were rendered in Tamil and each tent or pandal contained the charts, etc., relating to one particular subject or disease.

They were intended to show up in a manner that could be easily understood even by the lay people, the various insanitary and unwholesome conditions which bring about the spread of specfiic diseases or infections among human beings and the most important methods of preventing the same. Each set of charts dealing with one disease or subject was made as complete by itself as possible; almost all the charts and pictures were self-explanatory containing explanations both in English and in Tamil. We had thus in all about one thousand such posters, specimen and models.

In addition, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Medical Registrar Vaccinators were put in charge of each sub-section and they explained the several charts, exhibits, etc., to the visitors.

The exhibits were arranged as follows:—

Physiology:—(*a*) a series of models and diagrams showing the human body, the different organs, their structure, etc.

Snakes:—Model showing the fang of the poison, poison gland in the mouth of the Cobra and different kinds of poisonous snakes.

Intestinal parasites:—Actual specimens of round worms, hook worms, tape worms, thread worms, whip worms, etc.

Models showing various stages of Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles and the progress of a case of vaccination.

Diseases carrying Insects:—Mosquitoes conveying Malaria, Filaria, Yellow Fever, Dengue, etc.

Fleas:—Rat and human.

Lice and bugs.

Flies.

Water.—A model of purification of water from Adayar, Infiltration Gallery, model of the Madras Water Supply and its ditribution, domestic filters, Pasteur Chamberland filter, Berkfield, Hygienic household filter, Boulton's water elevating machine, Jewel filter, well protected tanks and wells, etc.

Meteriology.—Hygrometer, rain guage Aenomometer.

Dwellings.—There were very many models. A number of small model dwellings of the Mysore Government and a good number of model houses representing good and bad, and showing arrangements for lighting and ventilation.

Drainage.—Several types of water closets, under-ground drainage systems, septic tanks, drainage connections modern water carriage fittings, a model of the Madras Drainage system, etc.

Refuse disposal.—Rubbish carts, nightsoil carts, rubbish bins (domestic and public) hand carts, incinerators, pail depots, sewage farms, conservancy depots, etc.

Lartines:—Various types of latrines ordinary two seat type, pail type, flushout type, public latrines combined with septic tank system etc.

Cow houses and dairy farm.

Markets:—Sanitary and insanitary types of markets of various designs showing those intended purely as vegetable and mixed ones.

Hospitals:—Model showing the newly constructed Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet.

Slaughter House:—A model showing a simple type and a sanitary mutton van.

Disinfection:—Practical disinfection and disinfectants.

Sanitary fittings:—Latest sanitary fittings domestic and general.

POSTER SECTION.

Air:—Ventilation natural and artificial.

Water:—Sources of water supply, selection storage and distribution. Impurities of water or the ways and means of pollution, effect of drinking impure water, purification of water, filters, etc.

Food:—The nature and use of food-stuffs.

Soil, sites and buildings:—Dwelling houses, sanitary and insanitary.

Disposal of refuse and excreta:—

Dental Hygiene:—Care of teeth, artificial teeth, etc.

Child Welfare:—

School Hygiene:—

Personal Hygiene:—Drinking, sleeping, washing, bathing, exercises, etc.

Infection and disinfection:—Anthrax, Cholera, Malaria, Filaria, Plague, Small-pox, Vaccination, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Mosquitoes, Flies, Fleas and Lice. Their life history and their modes of propagating disease.

Intestinal parasites:—Ankylostoma thread worm, round worm, tape worm, whip worm, their life history and modes of propagating infection.

Vital Statistics:—

First Aid:—

Temperance:

The Health Exhibition was open daily from 8 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. on all days commencing from the 12th till the 18th January 1925. The programme that was gone through during the week is as under:—

—PROGRAMME.—

12th January—4-30 p.m. Opening of the Exhibition by H. E. The Governor.

13th January—4 p.m. Sports amongst Corporaton School children.

,, 6-15p.m. Lecture on ',Hook Worm" disease by Dr. A. Thirumaliah, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

14th January—4.30 p.m. Physical Exercise demonstration.

6-15 p.m. Lecture "Welfare of the Teeth is the welfare of the Body" by Dr. H. Venkat Rau, L.M. & S.

15th January—4-30 p.m. BABY SHOW, Viscountess Goshen distributed prizes.

,, 6-30 p.m. Lecture "Certain Fundamentals of Healthy living", by Capt. G. Srinivasamurthi, B.A., B.L., M.B. & C.M.

16th January—4-30 p.m. Ambulance competition.

,, 6-15 p.m. Lecture "Disease carrying Insects" by Rao Saheb Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., F.M.U.

17th January—4-30 p.m. Sword Play

,, 6-15 p.m. Lecture "Some Matters relating to Public Health". by Dr. P. Sadasivam, L.M. & S., Asst. Health Officer.

18th January—4-30 p.m. Wrestling.

The Exhibition is a second of its kind held by us on a large scale and it is hoped that it will continue to be an annual function in future. Although it was originally proposed to celebrate the Health Week separately and independent of the Baby Week, the Council ultimately resolved to have a combined show. This combination was advantageous to us from an economical stand-point.

The success of the week far exceeded the sanguine hopes of the workers, Including their Excellencies, visitors who came by thousands took a keen and intelligent interest in the exhibits. The rush of the people not only from this City but even from the outlying moffusil stations to have a look round the exhibition was indeed remarkable. There is no doubt that the public for whose benefit the celebrations were organised benefitted a great deal by visiting the show. The crowd in the evening was so great that in spite of the help rendered by the Police and the Boy Scouts our staff found it difficult to control. A few other items that were appreciated were the decorated motor lorry procession which heralded the opening of the Health Erhibtion by going round the whole city, the poster procession in which the children of the Corporathion schools took part and the sports amongst the Corporation school children, held for the first time in this city. Though on the first day the rains caused a good deal of inconvenience in regard to the arrangements for the opening ceremony, on the days that followed we had good sunshine and pleasant weather.

I am much indebted to the valuable help rendered by my Assistants and staff and also the Secretaries of the S.I.A. Association who had kindly placed the hall and ground at our disposal for the whole period.

Statement of donations received and outstanding during 1925.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Amount Sanctiond.	**2,500**	**0**	**0**			
1	To cost of models ...				705	3	6
2	,, charts, maps, etc. ...				1,020	9	6
3	,, magic lantern slides ...				127	8	0
4	,, vessels for prizes towards sports ...				75	0	0
5	,, painting models				50	0	0
6	,, Manufacturing 8 glass plates of insects ...				70	0	0
7	,, Food for staff ...				62	7	9
8	,, Indian music ...				5	0	0
9	,, Cloth purchased for sign board, posters, etc. ...				11	4	0
10	To Bill Posting Co., for placarding notices				45	0	0
11	To cost of stationery (drawing) ink, brushes, plates. etc, ...				43	5	5
12	,, Stamps ...				19	9	6
13	,, Motor lorry procession hire W.D.				5	0	0
14	To wages for 6 night watchmen ...				18	0	0
15	To cost of garlands, bouquets for Chairmen of meetings ...				16	8	0
16	To Railway and other transit charges, cost of materials purchased locally, and wages paid for fitting up the Exhibition ...				187	2	3
	Total ...				2,461	9	11
	Add unspent amount ...				38	6	1
	Grand Total ...	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0

Details of expenditure reg : Health Exhibition, 1925.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears pending adjustment in 1923–24	57	0	0
Donation from His Excellency in 1924	200	0	0
Donations received during 1925			
Secretary, Promenade Concert Committee	135	0	0
H. N. Brown, Esq.	15	0	0
A. B. Bradshaw, Esq.	10	0	0
S. J. Green, Esq.	25	0	0
M. R. Ry. P. Alagasingari Naidu Garu	10	0	0
Dr. B. S. Mallyya	10	0	0
M. R Ry. Rao Bahadur O. Thanickachala Chettiar	15	0	0
,, P. T. Kumaraswami Chetti Garu	15	0	0
Mrs. M C. Devadoss	15	0	0
M. R. Ry. R. Krishna Doss Lala	10	0	0
Mahomed Ebrahim Sahib Bahadur	10	0	0
	270	0	0
Total	527	0	0
Paid towards the cost of a rotating silver challenge cup	190	0	0
Balance Rs.	337	0	0

The Menagerie.—My recommendations with regard to the improvement of the Zoo has yet to be taken up on hand seriously, construction of new cages remodelling old ones and their adaptation to natural conditions as far as possible and the provision of greater space, more light and sunshine and shelter. In other words the environment in which these naturally wild animals, now under restraint, have their living should be rendered as natural as possible. It is an act of cruelty to force them in small, narrow, low roofed and ill-built cages. The Zoo in its proper condition should facilitate the animals to breed and to live well and healthy. Nor does the Menagerie present a neat and attractive appearance. It is absolutely necessary to extend the Zoo on the south and south-east, so as to enclose as large an area as possible. Proposals in these directions were equally turned down.

Also the construction of a Veterinary shed for the sick animals of the Zoo has not yet been taken up on hand owing to want of funds.

The right of collecting entrance fees from persons visiting the Zoo and the occupation of bazaars attached thereto was sold in auction for 1925-26 for a sum of Rs. 16,400 as against Rs. 11,000 during the last year. The report of the Superintendent regarding the working of the Zoo is embodied in the report of the Commissioner.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The two Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Krishnampet and Rayapuram were maintained during the year in a satisfactory condition. The new hospital at Tondiarpet has accommodation for 200 beds and serves a very useful purpose.

Besides the above, 15 dispensaries on the allopathic system were maintained and it is gratifying to note that the fairly large average attendance of patients as shown in the statement on page 106 bore testimony as to their usefulness in affording free medical aid. Though provision was made in the budget for 1925-26 for an Ayurvedic or Unani Hospital, it did not come into existence. There is a demand for a larger number of dispensaries. The Corporation dispensaries cannot be said to have reached the zenith of popularity. Meanwhile efforts to economise them tend to lesson their popularity. The first essential for making a dispensary popular is to infuse confidence in the poor public by giving them the requisite drugs irrespective of their cost. But with the limited number of drugs available, it is not quite possible to maintain a high degree of popularity in a city for a long time. There is already a tendency among the poor illiterate classes to discredit the allopathic system of treatment. Want of suitable and effective drugs to meet all kinds of ailments will only increase the apathy of the public. The effective dispensary administration depends largely on a liberal policy in the matter of supply of drugs, not to speak of the confidence infused by the Medical man at the spot. During the year arrangements were made to give the patients two days medicines at a time.

A brief summary of the Public Health Work done during the year by the various institutions and organisations in the city as reported by them is recorded as desired in G. O. No. 653 P. H. Mis. dated 10th June 1921.

Vupputhur Alwar Chetty's Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Triplicane.—This institution started in 1915 serves the useful purpose of affording medical relief to the poor residents of Triplicane. During the year under review 78,823 patients were treated as against 78,264 last year. The average attendance per day was 217 as against 215 last year. The total expenditure incurred for the year was Rs. 2,921-11-11 and the Corporation pays an annual grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses.

Annadana Samajam, Triplicane.—This institution is a substantial relief to the unfortunate poor, supplying the most necessaries of life, food and clothing without distinction of creed or caste. The old and people with bodily defect or infirmities are the people helped by the institution. For the year under review 28,135 were fed at a cost of Rs. 3,925-3-2.

Arya Vysia Ayurvedic Free Children's Hospital.—This institution affords medical relief to the sick children and mothers. Though the institution has for its object the treatment of pregnant women and maternity cases besides children, it could not do so for want of financial support. The total number of patients treated during the year was 30,224 as against 26,015 in 1924. The institution closed the year with a deficit balance of Rs. 35. The Corporation pays Rs. 250 annually towards the expenses.

Women's Indian Association.—The Baby Welcome maintained by the Association bestows care on the children and mothers of four adjacent villages. During the year 1924, 27,000 attendances were registered as against 20,000 in 1924. Besides this the nurses have visited the houses of about 100 pregnant women and discouraged them to engage the barber women. They were persuaded to seek the help of the trained Corporation Nurses.

Government Victoria Hospital for Women.—The year under report shows steady increase in the work. The increase in the obstetric work has been continued. There were 1402 labour cases up to 30th November 1925 as compared with 1265 to the same date in 1924. The female medico-legal work has been transferred to the Hospital premises with the advantage that the lady students could learn post mortem work. Diseases peculiar to women are treated there.

Ramakrishna Students Home.—A free dispensary was started on the 27th October 1925 by the mutt for the benefit of the poor in the locality. The Hospital in charge of a retired District Medical Officer, started its work actually on the 5th November 1925 and since that time 1389 patients consisting of all castes and creeds have been treated. The daily attendance is gradually increasing thereby showing the need for such an institution in the locality. The dispensary now put up in a thatched shed is earnestly desirous to have a building built soon.

A medical ward "The Bobbili Medical Ward" attached to the Student's Home, though mainly intended for the use of the inmates gives medical relief to the poor of the locality whenever approached for help.

Kalyani Hospital, Mylapore.—The hospital serves the useful purpose of treating ladies in the southern part of the city. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 36,545 as against 35,767 in 1924. 1423 ladies were admitted as in-patients as against 1224 in 1924. 451 maternity cases were admitted, the corresponding figures for 1924 being 379.

San Thome Dispensary, Mylapore.—This dispensary is maintained by public donations and subscriptions and also by a grant from the Corporation. For the year under review 10,352 patients have been treated as against 10,291 in 1924.

Subramanya Pandithar's Free Siddha Ayurvedic Dispensary.—The dispensary was started in 1923 and was suffering for want of funds. The sanction of an annual grant of Rs. 750 by the Corporation relieved the dispensary of its financial difficulties. The total number of patients treated during the year was 6646 as against 3574 last year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,948-11-0.

Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Charities Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the year was 57092, the average daily attendance being 156.42. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,990-5-10.

St. Thomas Convent Dispensary.—The institution has treated 7821 patients as against 7058 in 1924 out of which 300 were inmates of the convent.

Free Hahnamann Dispensary, Royapettah.—The first annual report of the above dispensary has been received. The dispensary treats patients mainly by Homoepathic system of medicine but allopathic and other systems also find a place in suitable cases. Free treatment is limited to the absolutely poor until such time as the financial condition may be bettered. Besides Dr. Acharya who is the Honorary Medical Officer, other prominent medical men are giving their valuable services to the dispensary The total number of cases treated from February 1924 to March 1925 was 9283. The dispensary is doing useful work in the locality. The Corporation has recently sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 300 to the institution.

The Sociological Brotherhood, Triplicane.—This society looks after the sanitary condition of the locality and seeks the help of the Corporation authorities whenever required. All the requests made by the society have been attended to promptly.

Monegar Choultry.—This is an asylum where the destitute and the poor are given free food and lodging. In this choultry the average daily number of inmates was 67.42 and the daily average cost of diet per pauper was annas four and pies seven as against 4 annas 3 pies in the previous year, the increase being due to the rise in the price of the articles of food. The total number of admissions in the year was 54 as against 135 in 1924-25. The fall is due to the fact that the main sources of supply, viz., the Police and the hospitals, directed a smaller number of paupers.

To improve the finances of the institution a trial is being made this year to reduce the expenditure without reducing the number of inmates by means of direct purchase of supplies under the supervision of one of the members of the Board.

Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry.—The average daily number of outdoor paupers receiving rice (raw) was 144.25 as against 142.66 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,310-11-3. A similar plan as mentioned in the Monegar Choultry Report is being tried in this choultry with the hope of giving relief to a larger number of paupers this year.

The Madras Ambulance Corps.—The aims and objects of this association is (1) to have a batch of certified ambulance men ever ready for the emergency treatment of accidents and sudden cases of illness (2) to render first aid to the sick and the injured on public occasions. (3) to enrol a body of civilians qualified in first aid and trained in ambulance drill willing to be placed at the disposal of the naval, military and air force authorities as a supplement to the public medical service in cases of necessity. The corps has been holding weekly parades delivering health lectures rendering first aid and transporting serious cases to the hospitals. The corps was 185 strong and worked in six divisions. 852 cases of accidents and sudden illness were attended to. During the annual Park Fair and Exhibition the Corps was on duty. 257 ladies and gentlemen were trained in the first aid examination and 32 in the house nursing examination of the St. John Ambulance Association. The Corporation pays an annual contribution of Rs. 100 in aid of this corps.

Unani Dar-ush-Shifa, Triplicane.—The total number of persons treated in the Unani Dar-ush-Shifa, Triplicane, Madras during, the calendar year 1925 amounted to 92,426 against 91,252 treated during the preceding year

The average daily attendance of patients treated during the year under report was 253.23 against 249.48 recorded during the preceding year, showing an increase of 3.75 per cent. over the previous year's record. The average daily attendance of male patients treated during the year was 114.54, of female patients 104.37, of male children 19.89 and of female children 14.43, against the recorded average of 112.95 male and 103.15 female adults and 19.22 male and 13.80 female children during the peceding year.

The management of the Unani Dar-ush-Shifa depends entirely on public subscriptions which amounted this year to Rs. 4,384-0-0 including the contribution of Rs. 1,200 awarded by the Corporation of Madras. The total expenditure of the Institution during the year under report ran upto Rs. 4,372-6-8. The monthly expenditure per patient treated in this institution has been Rs. 1-7-0 and the daily expenditure per patient treated came upto pies 9.08.

Medical Inspection of Corporation Schools.

1. *The scope and objects of Medical inspection.*—The School Medical Service and its allied activities now form, in all advanced countries, a highly organised system designed for the physical welfare of the school child and comprising medical inspection of children, medical treatment, sanitation of the school, Education in hygiene, provision of meals and what is more important physical training. Its fundamental function however is the routine and systematic inspection of every child sick or well every year.

Medical inspection comprises of :—

(a) The routine medical inspection of all boys and girls attending to Corporation schools once a year.

(b) The examination of children referred to by teachers and parents or of children specially selected by the Medical Officers on account of their ailing condition of poor physique.

(c) The re-examination of children found defective at previous examinations.

(d) The direct application of treatment for all minor ailments and the giving of instruction and advice of parents or guardians for restoring to the appropriate medical instructions in the case of severe or complicated sickness.

In addition, the Medical Inspectors themselves carry on this work of "following up" in a small proportions of cases of children who have been found to be ill at home or are suffering from mild, chronic or sub-acute illness.

2. *Staff.*—The system of medical inspection of children attendng the Corporation schools was started in October 1923; and the work of examining children was till October 1924 conducted by 12 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Corporation dispensaries as part time officers. Two full time Medical Inspectors were employed from the latter date and one Medical Inspectress for examining girls from 24th October 1924. During 1924, 7591 boys and 571 girls were examined of which 2149 boys and 571 girls were examined by the full time officials while the rest were done by the part time officials as stated above. During the year under review, which may be considered to be the first year of regular inspection by a set of officials wholly employed for the purpose, 4142 boys and 2322 girls or a total number of 6464 children were examined in the different schools.

Findings of Medical Inspection:—Out of 4142 boys and 2322 girls examined 75.8 per cent. of the boys (59.37 per cent. in 1924) and 74.38 per cent of the girls were found defective in one or more aspects. A summary of the analysis will be seen in the statements at the end of the report.

Cleanliness and conditions of skin, head etc.--1345 boys or 32.87% and 992 or 42.72% of girls were found to be dirty in their person and clothing; about 40% of them being verminous. Though arrangements were made for introducing bathing classes on a regular basis for six of the schools supply of soaps and towels and other requisite things were not fothcoming. But even with this disability the scheme was set on a practical working basis and there was noticeable improvement in the appearance and clothing of the boys. Regular and continued supply of toilet and washing soaps, towels, buckets, tumblers, etc., for a more satisfactory working of the scheme is strongly recommended.

Clothing.—Clothing remains to be scanty and dirty generally and almost every child is found wanting in one or other respect. A great deal of pressure is being put upon the school staff in the direction of enforcing cleanliness of body and clothing amongst their pupils.

Mal-nutrition.—903 or 21.90 per cent. of boys and 373 or 11.32 per cent. of girls as against 18.21 per cent. and 29.94 per cent. respectively in 1924 were found to be under nourished. This is a general recognition of the fact that the physical and mental character of the child is often an expression not of medical condition and influence so much as the economic state. There is every reason to believe that poverty and prolonged periods of unemployment of the parent produces a disastrous effect on the nutritional condition of the child. "Poor physique goes with home". It has been the experience in other countries that the supply of wholesome midday meals, and administration of cod liver oil and milk has influenced to a great extent the health of a number of children found below normal in this respect.

Teeth and Mouth.—1319 or 32.04 per cent. of boys and 1130 or 48.7 per cent. of girls as against 27.34 per cent and 46.49 per cent respectively in 1924 were found to be suffering from diseases of teeth and mouth:—

Dental Caries	564.
Dirty Teeth	384.
Stomatitis	500.
Pigmented tongue	18.
Glossitis	12.
Oral Sepsis (including Pyorrhoea Alveolaris) ...	8.
Gum boil	2.
Bifid tongue	1.
Tongue tie	1.
Cleft palate	1.
Pappiloma lip	1.
Cyst lip	2.

The figures remain high for lack of cleanliness of mouth and teeth.

Personal explanations have been given to the parents present at the time of examining on the general need for dental care. Every opportunity has been taken for educating the parents in the urgent need for clean teeth and mouth for maintaining sound health. All carious teeth are recommended removal and septic gums rendered free from pus or other discharges. It is a common idea among the parents that septic or decaying teeth do not matter as they will soon fall off. They little know that these are responsible for the enlarged glands in the neck, septic tonsils, gastric and other disorders detrimental to the health.

Nose and Throat.—1711 or 41.61 per cent. of boys and 460 or 19.81 per cent. of girls were found to be suffering from diseases of the nose and throat singly or in combination. The corresponding figures for last year being 25.45 per cent. for boys and 24.53 per cent for girls.

Rhinitis	75.
Nasal Polypi	3.
Ala Nasi absent	1.
Enlarged tonsils	1428.
Enlarged and palpable cervical glands	386.
Adenoid growths	61.
Elongated and deformed uvulae	19.
Pharyngitis	8.

The increase in the throat disease is to be explained by the prevalence of catarrhal conditions dependant upon climatic changes and generally due to measles or like eruptive fevers prevalent in one or other parts of the city. Cases with

Slight enlargements of tonsils were referred to the Corporation Dispensaries for treatment while those with abnormal or chronic enlargements or again those having other complications were referred to the General Hospital, for removal of tonsils by operation.

Dental caries, catarrhal conditions, oral sepsis discharging ears and insantary conditions of the home are the chief causes which provoke diseased condition in the nose and throat.

Eye Diseases.—274 or 6.85 per cent. of boys and 71 or 3.01 per cent. of girls were suffering from different eye diseases or their sequelae. The coresponding figures for 1924 were 5.11 per cent. of boys and 5.95 per cent of girls.

Xerosis	84.
Granular lids	57.
Squint	43.
Conjunctivitis	34.
Corneal opacities	18.

Stye	14.
Blepharitis	7.
Ptosis	5.
Nystagmus	3.
Onyx	2.
Corneal ulcer	1.
Iritis	1.
Cataract	1.
Black eye	1.

Minor diseases as conjunctivitis, etc., have been dealt with at the municipal dispensaries, while others have been advised to go to the Opthalmic Hospital for special treatment. The majority of parents however do not act up to the advice given due to poverty and the distance they have to cover daily leaving their work.

Vision.—64 or 1.55 %of boys and 8 or 0.34 % of girls as against 2.15 % of boys and 0.7 % of girls in 1924 had defective vision and were advised to seek treatment at the eye infirmary.

Ear Disease.—92 boys (2.21%) and 26 girls (1.12%) had diseases of the ear while the figures in the year 1924 were 2.49% and 0.88% respectively

Otorrhoea	62
Otitis	11
Eczema Pinna	14
Foreign Body Ear	2

A few cases of chronic ear discharge were referred to the General Hospital for special treatment while the others are being treated at the municipal dispensaries.

Hearing.—15 boys (0.35%) and one girl (0.04%) were defective in hearing as against 0.3% of boys and 0.18% of girls in 1924.

There were no complete cases of deafness and in most of the cases the defect was one of degree due to inflammatory disease in the nose and throat.

Speech.—43 boys (1.03 %) and five girls (0.21 %) were defective in speech.

Stammering	30
Thick slow and nasal	6
Lisping	5

The Medical Inspectors have been advising the pupils with stammering to bawl out any song or lesson at the seaside or in any open ground with pebbles in their mouths.

Circulatory system.—196 boys (4.72 %) and 178 girls (7.66%) were defective, the corresponding percentages for 1924 being 2.12 and 5.2.

Anaemia	66
Functional irregularities of the heart	68
Organic disease of the heart	13

Suitable cases were advised treatment at the Corporation dispensaries and the serious ones sent to Government Hospitals.

Tuberculosis.—64 boys (1.55%) and 9 girls (.38%) were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis as against 76 boys (1.00%) and one girl (0.18) in 1924.

1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
a. Incipient	55
b. Confirmed	6
2 Tuberculous glands neck (Scrofula) ...	2

That Tuberculosis is a scourge of mankind is recognised all the world over. The Medical Inspectors are alive to the necessity of the early diagnosis and prompt treatment. They have been advising the school staff to keep a careful watch over susceptible children and insist on the parents to resort to treatment. The supply of Cod Liver Oil at the Corporation dispensaries is not sufficient to meet the demand. Recommendation for the supply of Cod Liver Oil to every school for administration to such pupils in particular unfortunately fell through.

Respiratory diseases.—446 boys (11.30%) and 141 girls (6.07%) had respiratory diseases. The figures for 1924 were 4.85% and 5.00%.

Bronchitis	409
Bronchial Asthma	18
Laryngitis	1

As has been noted last year bronchitis has been prevalent more among the younger than the older children. They were mostly treated at the Corporation dispensaries.

Abdominal organs.—253 boys (6.20%) and 2 girls (.095%) had diseases of the stomach, intestines and other associated organs, as against 2.5 % among boys and 0.36% among girls in 1924.

Enlarged Spleen	157
Inguinal Hernia	24
Hydrocele	17
Umbilical Hernia	11

Dyspepsia	14
Gastritis	11
Enlarged liver	4
Intestinal colic	4
Diarrhoea	3
Dysentery	1

Incidence of enlarged spleen (mostly malarial) was marked in schools situated in George Town. One boy in the Corporation School at Malayappan Street had enlargement of spleen and liver and was referred to the Government Royapuram Hospital for treatment as a suspicious case of Kala Azar.

Bones and Joints.—158 boys (4.31 per cent) and 41 girls (1.76 per cent) had diseases of bones and joints or their sequelae. The corresponding percentages for 1924 were 2.09 and 2.12 respectively.

Pigeon chest	115
General rickets	17
Chronic dislocation hip	2
Sprain	2
Caries lower jaw	1

Nervous and Psychic systems.—44 boys (1.07 per cent) and 8 girls (0.34 per cent) were defective under this heading as against 1.42 per cent and 1.06 per cent respectively in 1924.

General backwardness or dull mentality	19
Incontinence of Urine	11
Paralysis—Sequelae of Infantile palsy	5
Tremors	3
Cold perspiration of palms and soles	2
Epilepsy	2
Parasthesia	1
Trigeminal Neuralgia	1

Appropriate advice and treatment were given to these cases.

Infectious and contagious diseases.—365 boys (8.82 per cent) and 58 girls (2.5 per cent.) had infective diseases including skin affections. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 4.72 per cent and 0.18 per cent respectively.

Chicken-pox	2
Small-pox	1
Malaria	33
Other fevers	1
Kala Azar	1

The remaining were cases of Scabies, Psoriasis ringworm, Lichen, Herpes, etc.

Boys suffering from eruptive fevers were temporarily excluded from schools to avoid spread of infection while those with skin diseases were advised isolation within the school from the rest of the pupils and they were all treated at the Corporation dispensaries.

Other diseases and defects—281 boys (6.79 per cent) and 202 girls (8.7 per cent) were found defective, as against 3.89 per cent of boys and 2.97 per cent of girls in 1924.

Worms	93
Ulcers	26
Phimosis	26
Wounds	20
Undescended Testis	16
Boils	13
Leucodermic patches	6
Tumours	5
Glands Groin	5
Atrophic Testis	4
Keloid growths	3
Alopaecic Scalp	3
Warts	2
Whitlow	2
Cretenism	2
Adherent Prepeuce	2
Scars causing deformity	1
Paraphimosis	1
Jaundice	1
Nephritis	1

Minor maladies were treated at the municipal dispensaries while some of the more serious cases were referred to the general hospitals.

Number not bearing marks of Vaccination.—48 boys (1.17 per cent) had no visible marks of vaccination. All such cases have been advised re-vaccination.

Deformities.—30 boys (0.71 per cent) and 5 girls (0.21 per cent) were defective under this head as against 0.8 per cent and 0.18 per cent in 1924.

Short and deformed limbs	16
Spinal curvature	8
Flat foot	4
Deformed joints	3
Super-numerary fingers	3
Syndactily	2
Talipes	2
Torticollis	1
Hypospadiasis penis	1
Deformed cranium	1

Re-inspection.—165 re-inspection were made in various schools and the condition of the improvement in the pupils noted.

Medical treatment.—School medical service is detective and explanatory and intends to forewarn the application of suitable remedies in proper time. The number of children prescribed for and sent to the Corporation dispensaries was 4827.

Cases referred to General Hospitals	167
„ Opthalmic Hospital	103
„ Tuberculosis Institute ...	34
	304

Broadly speaking the usual categories of defects requiring treatment were:—

(a) Minor maladies.
(b) Defective vision.
(c) Enlarged Tonsils.
(d) Defective teeth.
(e) Crippling defects.

and unless and until suitable arrangements are made for providing appropriate treatment for each of the above, little or no progress can be made and none expected in the direction of bettering the health condition of the children. So long again as this objective remains unfulfilled, so long will the education imparted be defective both in the receptive and retentive powers of the pupils. The Corporation dispensaries serve the purpose well enough in the treatment of minor ailments such as an abscess or an ulcer, a wound or a small sprain; a mild attack of colic or fever. But where more vital defects are concerned such as those of eye, ear, throat, etc., recourse must be had to special or bigger institutions. The medical services of the Corporation cannot go beyond rendering advice to the parent who in 9 out of 10 case lets it go; the poor child is none the better for it. Nor is there any obligation on the part of the public institutions in the city for receiving and treating children recommended by the Corporation Medical Service. The former have their own restrictions in regard to space, accommodation equipment, etc. It seems, therefore, that it is very necessary for the Corporation to equip one or two school clinics where the services of specially qualified medical practitioners should be made available either as part time officials or as payment by the number treated. In either case the child must have appropriate relief and when the parent is too poor to bear the cost of treatment, operation or otherwise, the provision of glasses, &c., the Corporation must pay from its own funds.

School Sanitation.—Many of the sanitary defects reported for improvement in the individual reports of last year unfortunately have not been rectified. It is earnestly hoped that the educational authorities will press for the improvements on the lines suggested.

School latrines.—Latrines in some of the schools are devoid of partial roofing and there are no taps within. Some of them are equipped with flush out system while others are not. All the latrines should have the flush system of conservancy.

Water Supply.—It is a matter of regret that the question of supplying filters has been abandoned as being expensive. As it is boys are drinking unfiltered water direct from the tap.

School equipment.—The furniture in some of the schools is highly inadequate and it is hoped that the educational authorities will pay a little more attention to this matter.

Manual Training.—Tailoring in Muhammadan quarters and carpentry and gardening in all the schools are taught.

Bathing Classes.—The Standing Committee (E) at its sitting on 31-3-25 recommended the introduction of bathing classes on an experimental basis in the six Corporation schools mentioned below:—

1. Kasimode.
2. Cemetry Road.
3. Cochrane Basin Road.
4. Mirsahibpet.
5. Thousand Lights.
6. Chetput.

Dirty pupils were selected by the Medical Inspectors and the children had a cold bath about the noon in batches of ten in the school fountain or tap under the direct supervision of an assistant or headmaster of the school. Though the Medical Inspectors have recommended the supply of washing and toilet soaps, towels and buckets and tin tumblers, hard bar soaps alone have been supplied, fit for washing purposes only. It is hoped that toilet soaps, towels and other requisites would be supplied without which the scheme would not be complete.

The baths were held twice a week and the number of classes held during the year was 131 and average number of boys who have had a bath during each class was 37.16.

Excursions.—The same instructions regarding excursions to the sea-side sight seeing and places of interest in and around the City have been given. The good effects of such periodical excursions cannot be too well emphasised.

Midday Meals.—Experience in other countries has shown that supply of midday meals (properly cooked with proper proportions of fat and proteins) has reduced or at least influenced to a very great extent beneficially the children brought under the category of malnutrition. Recommendations were made last year to reinstate the supply of midday meals not only to the five schools at Cochrane Basin Road, Oobrapalayam Mirsahibpet, Thousand Lights and Chetput, but also to extend this supply to the other six schools enumerated in the report for 1924.

The administration of Cod Liver Oil and milk along with the midday meals is recognised to be a very important weapon in the armament in a campaign against the depressing and debilitating influences that affect not only the slum child but children in all circumstances living under city conditions. In this connection Dr. Chaikin's report on an analysis of 3718 children placed on milk list in certain East End schools in London may be of interest. He found that 13.8 per cent. were restored to the health at or before the end of six months, 27.8 per cent. between six and twelve months 31.3 per cent. between one and two years and 18.1 per cent were still on the list after two years. Hence we recommend strongly the addition of Cod Liver Oil and milk to the menu.

Co-operation of Teachers and Parents.—The Teacher's interest in the school children's social and physical well being is the important factor that affects to a large extent the results of medical inspection. We are glad to note that at least some of the school staff have been and are taking a very keen interest in the Medical Inspection of children. They have been responsible for receiving a large attendance of parents at the time of inspection. Some teachers personally help in completing the medical records, distribute notices of inspection and treatment to parents, keep themselves informed if any treatment has been recommended or carried out, encourage children in the case of defective sight to wear glasses, place such children and also those who are slightly deaf in favourable positions in the class and use their exceptional opportunities for influencing parents and pupils to co-operate in every way in the work of the school medical service. The "following-up" work though meagre is still encouraging. The average parent has yet to be awakened of his civic conscience and his duties to himself, surroundings and to the state. How far does he co-operate to render the school medical service a success? Very little indeed! The school can never take the place of the parent and though much may be done by the school to alleviate the situation and assist the parent, in the last resort it is the parent who must be held responsible for the health of the children. They have, as we have seen, admittedly many difficulties with which to contend social and economic, not to speak of the ignorant prejudice but the evidence indicates that in many of the cases there is need for a fuller appreciation and application by the parents of the elementary principles of Hygiene and preventive medicine.

Attendance of parents and house visits.—As many as 1862 parents were present during the routine inspections and necessary advice was given to them. In addition, 356 house visits have been made and the children treated at their residences. A few of the important cases so treated are detailed below:—

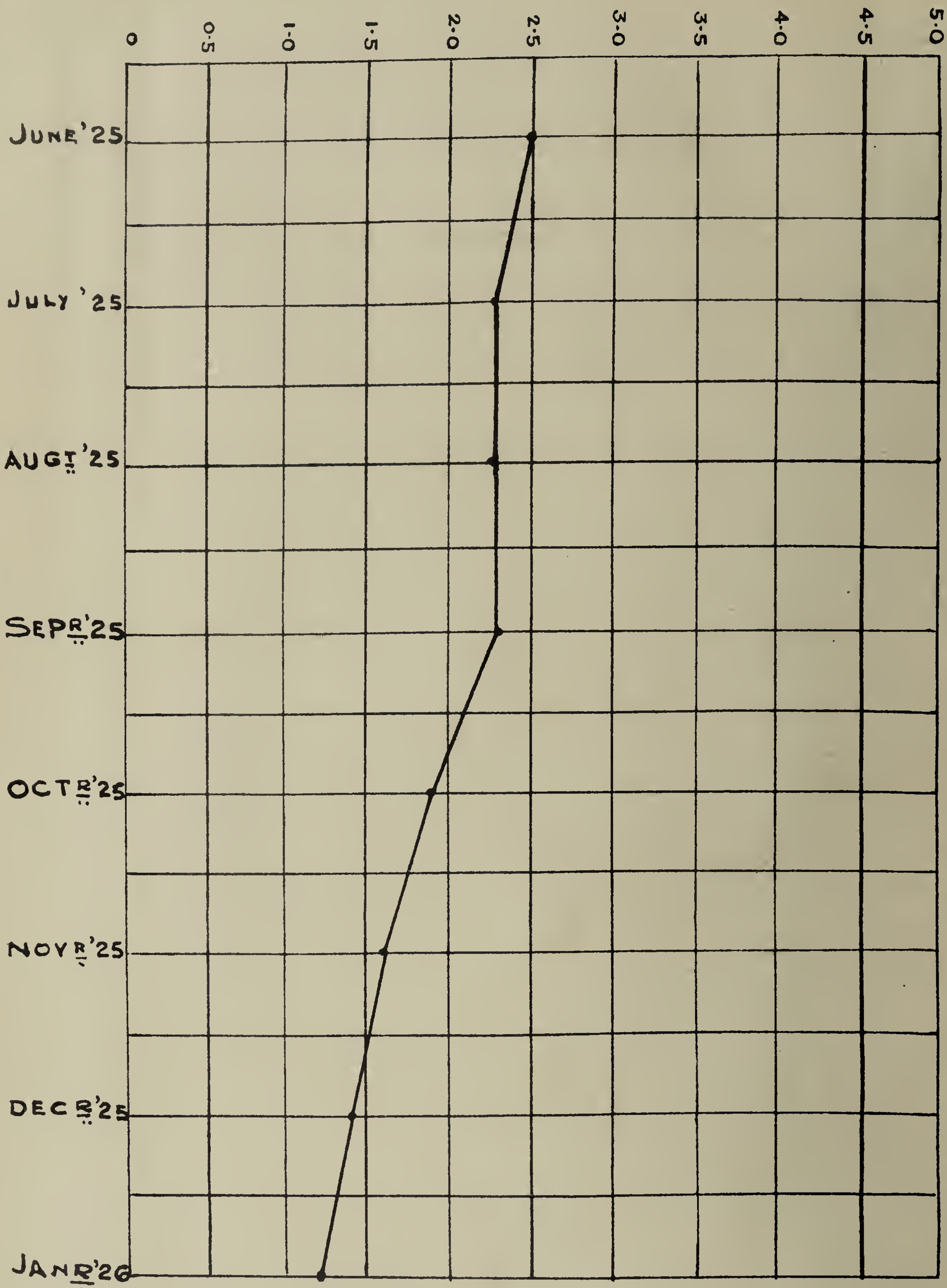
1. Nasal Bleeding.
2. Anaemia and Mal-nutrition.
3. Dengue Fever.
4. Malarial Fever.
5. Influenza.
6. Acute Nephritis.
7. Broncho Pneumonia.
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Health Education.—Health Education to be effective and lasting must be a continual process in the whole school life as the result of which there grows up, and becomes habitual a right outlook, a health conscience and a natural healthful practice. Children must be taught by small object lessons the ways to cleanliness of body and clothing, of teeth and mouth, of nails and gums. They should be made to learn the wonderful ways of nature in regard to the maintenance of his or her own body—the need, importance and usefulness of clean water, clean food and clean surroundings.

Printed pamphlets dealing with general health, disease and their prevention have been broadcasted in the schools and the teachers have been instructed to explain to the pupils their importance. If this were to be effectively taught a great step forward will have been taken. The supreme need is 'impulse'. That impulse in the child can be provided chiefly by the school teacher; and there can be no sound or enduring education of a people in the practice of health unless the children are properly and rightly trained in hygiene from their earliest years.

General Remarks.—From the comparative statement under the finding of medical inspection, it should not be concluded that the school medical services has not been able to show better results. This, they by themselves, cannot do. They examine, prescribe, advise, cajole and urge but for greater progress there is need for more money and for co-ordinating their work with other medical and sanitary activities. For one thing the wok is yet in its initial stages for another the generations that have now come into life or that yet to come seem to be possessed of much poorer vitality than their predecessors; for proof look at the general health conditions of the city—and for a third the economic distress is becoming more and more acute that people find it very hard to keep body and soul together. But substantial good can only come by way of prevention of disease and it is in this direction that the School Medical Service should work in order to achieve its final end. The practice of laws of hygiene in the school and in the house should be the gospel preached all the time for the child of school age. Every endeavour must be made to inculcate the necessity for the exercise of a watchful care by parents, teachers and others over the children under their charge or supervision in order to secure that physical and mental growth which is so essential for healthy longevity.

It is obvious that maintenance of the physical well-being of the school child is not solely the concern of the Medical Officer. The parent and the Child's home and the teacher must play their part in full. The school can never take the place of the parent. The child must be trained in a way of life which avoids danger in the growing years of any excessive or continuous mental or bodily fatigue however engendered and this can be done only at the home. Ample and regular sleep, simple plain food, daily exercise, the proper maintenance of the bodily functions and abundant open air are the guarantees and sureties of healthy childhood.

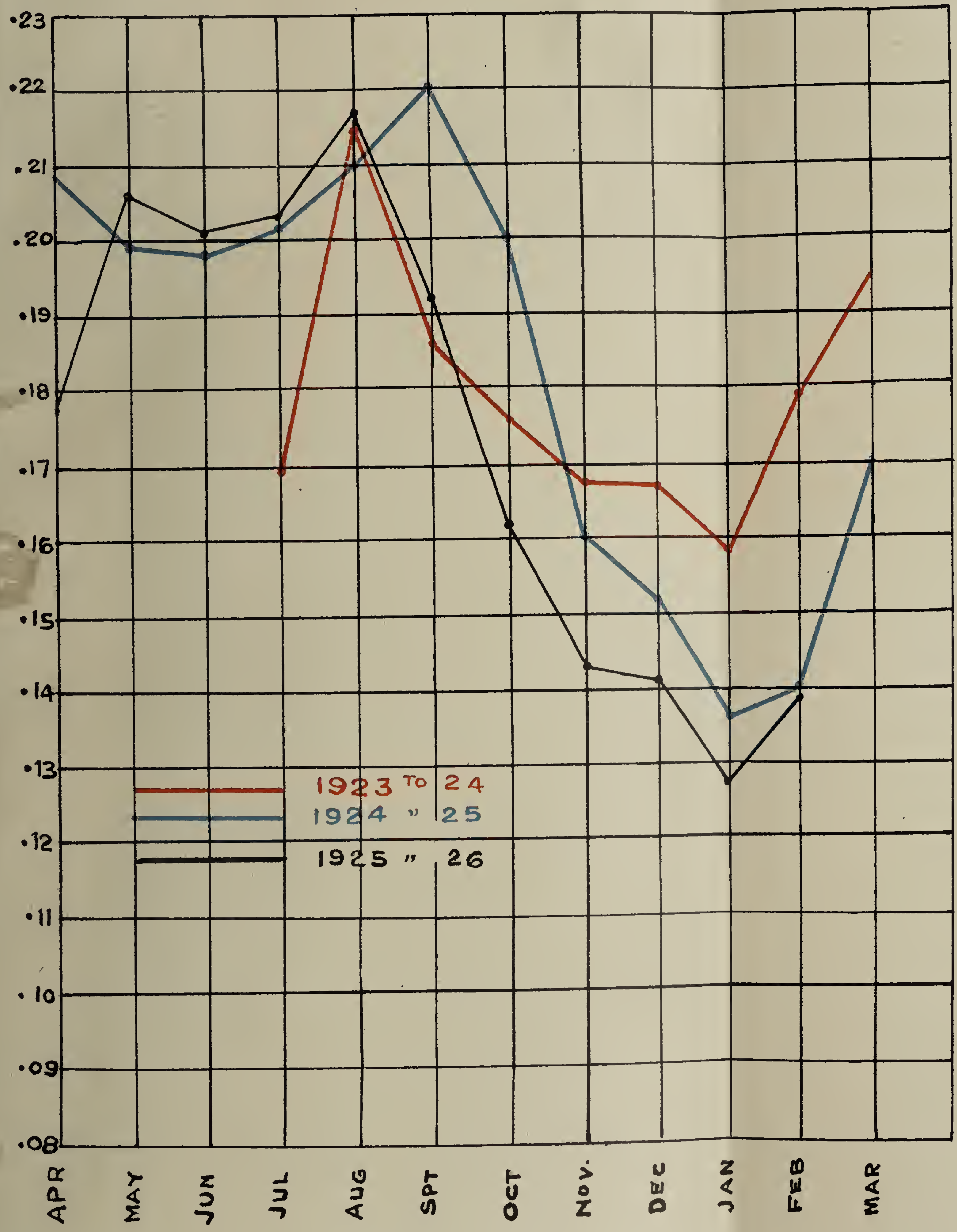


RATIO OF OXYGEN . . . RBED TO CHLOR . E
FOR RAW WATER FROM JUNE'25 TO JANUARY'26

Reg. No. 541
Copies 300

NOTE.—Reproduced from the original received from the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

Vandyke., Survey Off
1926.


GRAPH SHOWING THE SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE ORGANIC CONTENT (ABSORBED OXYGEN) OF RAW WATER FOR 3 YEARS

g. No. 540
pies 300

Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1926.

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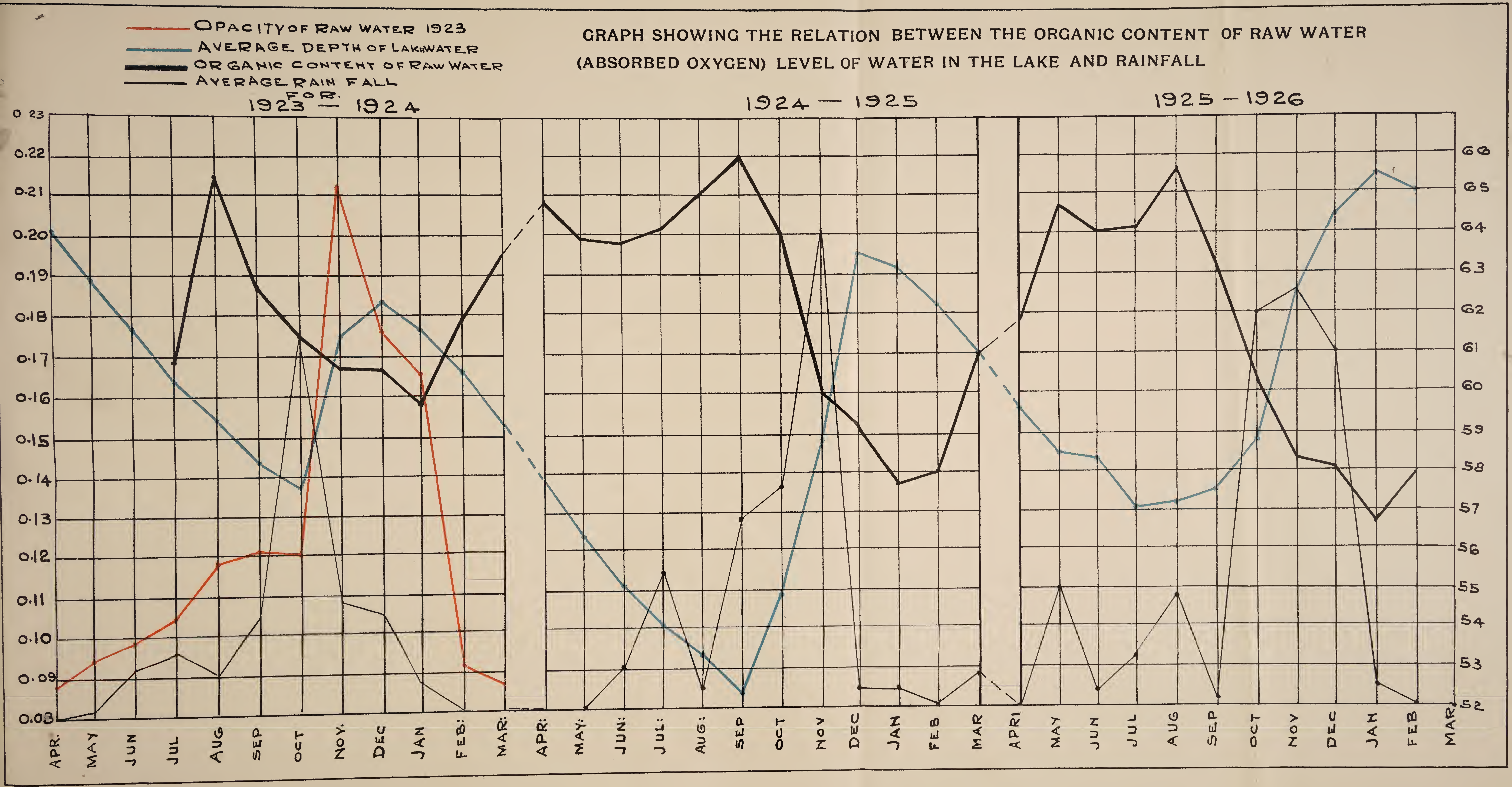
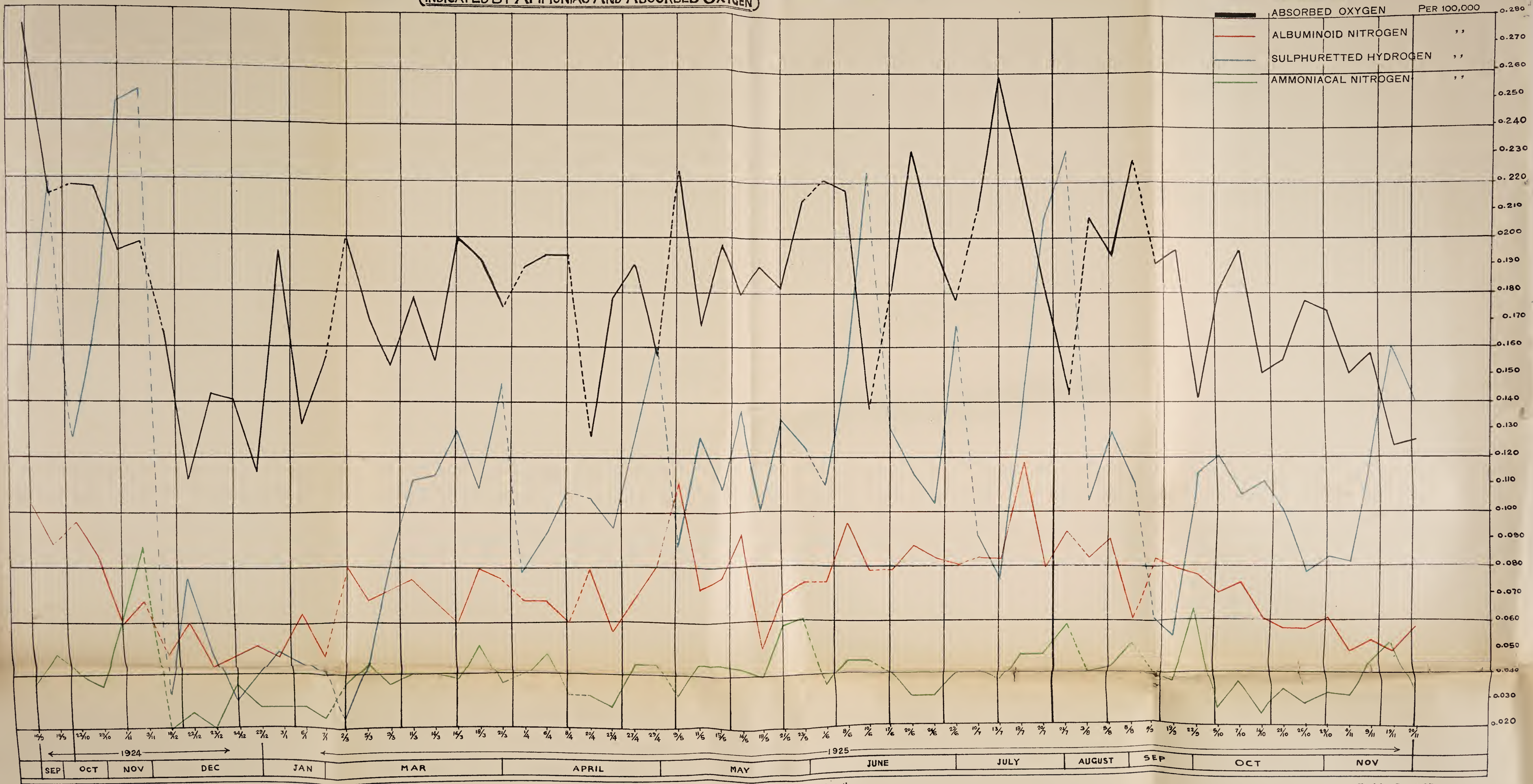

GRAPH SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIC CONTENT OF RAW WATER (ABSORBED OXYGEN) LEVEL OF WATER IN THE LAKE AND RAINFALL

GRAPH SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN HYDROGEN SULPHIDE AND ORGANIC MATTER (INDICATED BY AMMONIAS AND ABSORBED OXYGEN)

BED No. 6



Reg. No. 547
Copies 300

NOTE.—Reproduced from the original received from the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1926.

Report on the working of the Corporation Water analysis Laboratory for 1925.

Introduction.—The method of purification of the water continues to be the ame and hence the report of the Health Officer regarding the efficiency of the methods f filtration holds this year also.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen was present throughout and also the white stuff.

The report of the Director of Public Health on the examination of 40 samples from different points in the city and the opinion of the Surgeon-General and ther specialists bear clear testimony to the fact that a process of rapid filtration is the best method of filtration suited to the needs of the city and explain that the present filters are inadequate.

Staff and Building.—The staff of the laboratory as in last year consists of n analyst, and an assistant analyst with two attendants and a night watchman. The uilding has not been extended though the need for such an extension is keenly felt s there is not enough room for keeping records, etc. The gas plant has not been nstalled without which the work in the laboratory suffers a good deal.

3. *Routine Analysis.*—During the year under review 1697 samples were nalysed for 9 months as against 1954 for 12 months last year. A statement showing he number of samples analysed is given in Table I.

4. *Raw Water.*—In the months of May, June and July 6 to 27 per cent f the samples have given lactose Fermenters in—60 c.c. or 60 c.c. and upwards with an average total count of 600 per c.c. This is probably due to sunning and sedimentation in the lake. During the other months of the year Lactose fermenters were evident in 10; 5 or 1 c.c and upwards. Chemically "Free Ammonia" varied from trace to 0.0040 and "Albuminoid Ammonia" from 0.0351 to 0.0486 while the "absorbed Oxygen" was greatest in August and varied from 0.1411 to 0.2162 parts per 100,000.

5 *Seasonal variation in the organic content (indicated by absorbed oxygen) of raw water.*

From an examination of Raw water samples at various periods of the year it has been found that:

(a) The organic content of raw water varies inversely with the level of water in the lake.

(b) The maximum content of organic matter is reached in August or September of every year when the level of water is minimum.

(c) The minimum content of organic matter is reached almost always in January corresponding to the maximum level of water in the lake which is reached either in December or January year after year.

(d) The organic matter is excessive during April, May, June, July, August and September due probably to the decay of vegetation in the lake when the level of the water in the lake goes down.

The above observations are graphically shown on page—.

6. *Relation between Opacity of Raw Water, level of water in the lake and rainfall.*—The relation between the opacity of raw water and seasonal variations in the level of the lake and rainfall on the other is well illustrated in the graph on page. As the level of the water in the lake goes down from 64.14 ft. in April to 57.78 ft. in October, the opacity rises up (see page). From October to November there is a further rise in the opacity owing to inrush of flood water from the catchment area, which brings in large quantities of solid matter in fine suspension. The maximum opacity is reached in November. The gradual increase in the opacity of the lake water from April to October when the level of the water goes down is attributed to the decay of vegetable matter, with which the lake gets surcharged as the level goes down. Consequent on the inrush of flood water the opacity rises. The higher level of the water is reached in December and the opacity having reached the maximum in November goes down gradually as the rainfall diminishes and the lake water is getting sedimented. This continues until March and then it begins to go up as the lake water is getting more concentrated with the decaying matter dissolved in it.

7. *Filter beds.*—As in last year none of the beds have given good results consistently and uniformly. The results are embodied in a statement on page . Hydrogen Sulphide was evident throughout. The evolution of this obnoxious gas is mainly the reason for the high figures in "Absorbed Oxygen" and "Free Ammonia" of filtered water over raw water. It has been invariably noticed that an increase in "Free Ammonia" is associated with a definite rise in the sulphuretted hydrogen content of filtered water with a corresponding reduction in "Albuminoid Ammonia", and in "Free Absorbed Oxygen". Experiments in this connection were undertaken in Bed No. 6 which only confirmed the above facts. The results are graphically represented on page—.

Test Tap Samples.—They resembled raw water on the bacteriorlogical side except when the city supply was chlorinated when the results were somewhat satisfactory.

9. *Distribution system.*—Samples were drawn periodically from different points in the distribution system with a view to ascertain the quality of water, as it reached the consumer. Except in a few cases, where an improvement could be noticed probably due to the clearing action of the pipes, the quality of the city supply resembled test tap samples, chemically and bacteriologically.

On an initiative from the Works Committee samples from all the 30 divisions were collected and examinied. The majorty of them show evidence of lactose fermenters in 5 c.c. and upwards. Some of them give lactose fermenters in 10 c.c. and upwards and a small minority shows lactose fermenters in so small a quantity as 1 c.c. and upwards. None of the samples except one or two have come up to the standard of purity prescribed by Lt. Col. Clemensha for Madras water, on the bacteriological side.

10. *Cholera in the city.*—Several cases of cholera were reported about the beginning of December and all the cases were between Broadway and the streets west of it. Suspecting that the water in the locality might have become contaminated, the Analyst was directed by the Health Officer to take samples from all the cholera infected houses and examine them. Samples were regularly collected and examined. There was no contamination of water in the locality, and the water supply had nothing to do with the outbreak. This is testified by the fact that figures for "Ammonias" and "absorbed Oxygen" remained low and constant and was nearly tallying with the test tap samples at the Kilpauk pumping station. In none of the samples vibrios were detected.

11. *Chlorination.*—A wholesale chlorination of the city supply was attempted on the 17th December 1925, just after the outbreak of cholera in the city as a safeguarding measure. It continued until the 17th January 1926. A tabular statement showing the bacteriological results of the test tap samples at the Kilpauk pumping station and of samples taken from the distribution system as well as dose of chlorine for raw and filtered water is given on pages (statement on pages). It will be seen that the results are not satisfactory for the first few days, but after the addition of a super dose of chlorine for the filtered water containing H_2S a marked improvement in quality has been noticed. The results of samples taken from distribution system also appear to be good. But more samples should be examined before a final verdict as to the beneficial effect of chlorination can be given.

An attempt was made to find out the relation between the organic matter in the raw water and the dose of chlorine, by a series of experiments extending over a period of 8 months. The results have been published in a tabular statement on pages ( ). A graph in illustration is on page 57.

12. *Microscopic Examination and other researches.*—The Hydrogen Sulphide trouble and the white stuff engaged the attention of the laboratory and experiments were carried out to trace the sulphur trouble and for its eradication. But it is too premature to come forward with any proposals on the subject at this stage. The identification of the white stuff has been made in our laboratory, and that coincides with the finding of the city micro-biologist, Colombo water works. It consists of an interesting fungus which neither we nor the micro-biologist was able to identify. But the dominant bacterium however is Crenothrix Polyspora, the well known iron bacterium. Vorticella and another organism of "colonial habit" probably carcherium or Zoothanium is also found. We have not heard from Professor Jones of the University College of Wales reference to whom was made in our report for last year.

CONSERVANCY.

The conservancy of this city continued to be under the control of the Health Officer. The post of the officer in charge of conservancy which fell vacant on the demise of the late Dr. C. Singaravelu in 1924, was finally abolished during the year under report. There were two Conservancy Supervisors, 15 Sanitary Inspectors, 15 Assistants (designated as Process Servers) and 96 peons to look after the conservancy work in the two ranges. 911 men, 112 women and 24 boys were engaged for the cleansing of streets and drains.

There were six cattle depots in charge of a Superintendent. The Chief Superintendent lent by the Government Veterinary Department was reverted in October 1925 and the post was vacant during the remaining part of the year.

Details of carts and coolies are given below—

For the removal of rubbish.

Rubbish carts S. D.	242
,, D. D.	40
Rubbish trollies	81

For the removal of filth.

Iron Night Soil carts S. D. ...	135
,, D. D. ...	9
Lorries (four wheeled.) ...	22

For the removal of silt and liquid sewage.

Box carts	48
Sewage carts (S. D.) ...	26

Depot Staff.

Depot Maistries ...	6
Driver Maistries ...	82
Rubbish cart drivers ...	278
Trolly Driver ...	82
Night Soil Cart drivers ...	144
Box cart drivers ...	48
Lorry drivers ...	22
Reserve ...	19

Conservancy Bullock.—There were 944 animals on hand at the beginning of the year against 989 in the previous year. Of these 105 died during the year (67 of natural causes and 38 of infectious diseases) leaving a balance of 839 at the end of the year. Most of the casualties were among the old and debilitated animals maintained at the depot pending the question of sending them to Pinjrapole.

Infectious Diseases.—There were 38 deaths from infectious diseases. Tuberculosis alone accounted for 22 deaths of which A & D depots were affected largely. It is under consideration to have all the animals tested by batches for their disease so that the reacting ones might be segregated.

Hides of the carcasses of animals were sold during the year to the Chrome Leather Co. and a sum of Rs. 296-5-0 realised.

Conservancy Carts.—During the year, 14 S. D. Rubbish carts, 4 iron lorries (for carrying night soil buckets) 8 S. D. sewage carts, 24 hand carts and 2 trollies were manufactured.

Conservancy Labour.—There were no strikes during the year. There has been some improvement in the general attitude of the scavengers. Even the small punishments such as fine of a few annas are not inflicted without a personal enquiry by the Health Officer. There were practically no dismissals and many suspensions. Their condition has been improved in all possible ways.

Rice Transactions.—The sale of rice to the conservancy labour staff at 4 full measures per rupee was continued during the year. The details of the transactions are given below.

Balance of stock on hand on 31-3-25—1,151½ F. M		320	13	9
Purchased during the year 4,79,268¼ F. M. ...		1,54,658	5	9
Total ...	4,80,419¼ F M.	1,54,979	3	6
Issued during the year	4,79,019¼ ,,	1,54,526	15	4
Balance on 31-3-1926	1,400½ ,,	452	4	2
Loss sustained in the transactions		32,421	9	7
Amount realised		1,16,715	0	0

Motor Vehicles.—There were 11 petrol lorries and 2 steam waggons with trailors during the year. 7 of these are very old but they are frequently repaired and sent out for want of sufficient number of vehicles. Lorry No. 14 has been under repair from December 1924 and lorry No. 13 from 30-9-25. Lorry No. 17 has been lying for more than six months since December 1925 for want of a turning gear chain which has not been procurable locally. Much difficulty is felt in the matter of procuring spare parts for these lorries. There are nearly half-a-dozen types of vehicles in conservancy. For some of them, spare parts are not available in India. They are obtainable only from the makers in Europe. Considerable delays are caused in procuring them.

The question of centralising conservancy vehicles was under the consideration of the Lorry Fleet Committee during the year.

One S. D. Freighter and Fordson tractors with four trailers were purchased at the end of the year for conservancy work.

Motor Lorry Tipping Platform.—The following tipping platforms were continued during the year:—

1. Andiappa Mudali Street, 2nd division.
2. Near A. Depot. ,,
3. Near B. Depot. 4th division.
4. Near Motor Lorry Station, 13th division.
5. Langs Garden Pumping Station, 20th division.
6. Napier Park, 23rd division.
7. Patchiappa Chetty Street, 24th division.
8. Muhammadan Garden, Azizul Mulk Paracherry, 22nd division.

Removal and disposal of rubblish.—386159 cartloads of rubbish were removed during the year against 363751 in the previous year. Of this 63923 cartloads were received for incineration, at the Basin Road and Krishnampet Incinerators, and at the Otary small incinerator, 13413 cartloads of earth was separated and the remaining rubbish burnt into 10068 cartloads of ashes, 2830 cartloads of earth and ashes were sold to private parties during the year. The reclamation of the railway land near Basin Road Incinerator continued during the year. The reclamation of the Washermanpet railway triangle was also nearing completion. Some more minor reclamation works were undertaken during the year to relieve the pressure at the Incinerator.

Disposal of filth.—The 3 Pail Depots at Ice House Road, Langs Garden and the DeMellows Road continued to work during the year. 142474 cartloads of night soil was removed from the city, of which 77408 cartloads were flushed in the Pail Depot, and the rest trenched at the Korukkupet and Otary Night Soil Depots. 2879 cartloads of silt was removed durnig the year.

546 carcases of animals were received and buried at the dumping grounds during the year.

Disinfection.—1229 gallons of Hycol and 2299 parahs of chunam were used during the year for disinfection of streets and drains.

Private Scavenging.—The problem of taking over the scavenging of houses under the control of the Corporation was pending before the Private Scavenging Problem Committee appointed by the Council.

Public Latrines.—There were 182 public latrines in the city, of which 58 were sanded, 48 masonry and 76 flush out ones.

Prosecutions.—77 prosecutions were instituted and Rs. 23-8-0 collected as fines.

Malaria.—All the special anti-malarial, operations were stopped during the year on the removal of the usual budget provision for the purpose. This was brought to the notice of the Council and after due consideration a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned, just after the close of the year and the cleaning of the anti-malarial drains, cleaning the surface of wells in George Town and introduction of larvicidal fish, and clearing rank vegetation and cleaning of insanitary public tanks and wells have again been taken on hand during the current year 1926.

The reclamation of pits in Chulai Burial Ground was completed. The depressions in Washerman Lane and Muthiah Gramany Street were raised during the year.

Removal of filth.—The method of removing filth by means of motor lorries was continued in 25 to 30 divisions during the year, but owing to complaints it was restricted to 27 to 30 divisions. For localities near Pail Depots, i.e., in 26th, 17th and 20th divisions hand carts and buckets are used.

CONCLUSION.

If the town has to be made cleaner than it has been possible, at present, it seems inevitable that powers under the Act should be enforced in accordance with the strict letter of the law and the present methods of street cleansing and conyevance of refuse should be overhauled, and on the side of the public, the fullest co-operation should be obtained and the house-holder should on no account throw his garbage at random or at all hours. But until such time, it seems to me to be absolutely necessary to arrange for more frequent collection of refuse from streets. The Standing Committee (Health) have recommended to the Council for the marching of carts thrice during the course of the day through all parts of the city which can only be done by a proportionate increase of establishment of men and carts, &c. I would submit for consideration in this connection, to make a trial, at once in one or two selected areas of conservancy by the gang system. A division or an area may be divided into so many sections, each section having a set of men who have to be provided with a hand cart carrying a bin or other receptacle for collecting the refuse. The gangs should be on duty in their sections for specified number of hours, morning and afternoons and keep on their rounds picking and conveying garbage as it is deposited. Arrangements must be made in the form of fixed bins of suitable dimensions and at convenient places for one or more sections for receiving the material collected by the gangs, and for direct access by a motor or other vehicle which will empty them of their contents once or twice during the day, as necessary and if, really it is to prove beneficial, the conveyance of rubbish to disposal grounds could be done after dusk. The very great nuisance and inconvenience caused at present by their running past thoroughfares during the busy hours of the day scattering rubbish, etc., may be put an end to. The cost of working it may not far exceed the money now spent on the maintenance of the unwholesome carts and the slow moving bullocks, both of which could be replaced by motor tractors and trailors or other kind of big haulage carts.

The collection of night soil and its transport by buckets or pails and motor lorries tried as an experimental measure in 1924 having been found to have worked satisfactorily was continued during the year under report. Under this system buckets are placed at suitable intervals and in proper and convenient situations for the deposit of filth by private scavengers which are in turn picked up one by one by the motor or other lorries replacing them at the same time by clean empty buckets properly disinfected. The advantages of this system as enumerated by me in my report for 1924 are :—

(1) in an area previously conserved by a night soil cart three to four buckets are placed in different places; these being within the easy reach of the scavengers the practice of dumping night soil into dustbins, street corners, road sides have ceased. The buckets are small and suitably located. Boys and women who mainly form the private scavengers have found it easier to deposit filth into the buckets than into the night soil carts.

(2) The unsightly procession of night soil dripping night soil all along the route due to jolting has also stopped. At the same time it admits of quick transmission of filth and its final disposal.

(3) The placing of the buckets at suitable intervals within the easy reach of scavengers is in accordance with the provisions of section 195 (2) of the Act IV of 1919 whereas the night soil cart cannot be considered as a receptacle within the meaning of the Act.

As previously pointed out the sentimental objections and the obsession of the residents of certain divisions of the city still continue to remain the order of the day. Next to the introduction of the water carriage system this appears to be not only economical, practical, less costly and effective. Due to the success that was met with in spite of the above said objections this system has been extended to divisions 23,27 & 26, except for 25th division, where we are necessitated to go back on the old method of open night soil carts though the latter is considerably a nuisance as compared with the closed buckets.

H. E. The Viscountess Goschen with some of the staff, Child Welfare Scheme, 1925.

Annual Report of the Working of the Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, 1925.

Introductory.—In submitting the eighth annual report on the working of the Child Welfare Scheme in the City of Madras, I have great pleasure in being able to record the steady progresssive work of yet another year, although the path of such work in this city has not been free of thorns, although more events than one have occured to render work dicouraging and difficult, and although more than ever before the pioneer workers of the scheme have passed though dark despairing days as to the future of a work they have all learned to love. The growth in popularity of the scheme and the increase in work in all sections of it are tangible proofs of the need it meets; the ever increasing demand on its services is the best evidence that can be adduced of its success. It is indeed gratifying to be able to report that the Council has again been generous enough to supply some of our most urgent needs. After four years of asking of a much needed motor ambulance has been given, an additional clerk has been provided, and a graded scale of pay sanctioned for the midwives of the scheme. The last measure has been a source of great encouragement to the hard-worked midwives, some of whom have put in as many as eight years of service and tended to ensure willing and cheerful service. As I write arrangements are also being made for the opening of milk depots in those centres which have not yet been provided with them, e.g., at Meersahibpet, Muthialpet, Nungambaukam and Royapuram, so that within a month the needs of the little ones in these localities will be supplied more satisfactorily than in the past.

While recording these facts, mention must also be made of others which have tended to retard progress and render work difficult. The need for two new Child Welfare Centres in Egmore and Peambur has been often presented and yet although the Council twice sanctioned the opening of these centres, as many times again has the provision been cut out of the Budget. A relieving lady doctor was sanctioned in order that work may not suffer at those centres where lady doctors were temporarily absent for unavoidable reasons, but the provision in the Budget for this item also was again cut out. The telephonic connections at the various centres and at the residence of the lady superintendent have been disallowed and the staff will now have to carry on work under great difficulties, not being able to summon aid in time, or even to get the motor ambulance which is now used by all the centres, several times a day, in order to remove patients safely and promptly to hospital. The dangers caused to thousands of women and infants through the removal of these facilities can be rightly gauged only by those in actual contact with the work, and what the women and children of the city have done to merit this hard treatment is a question that often arises to one's mind. Further, nine peons have been removed. These were watchmen at the centres in addition to having the duties of carrying messages to the lady doctors and tappals to the office and for accompanying nurses in the nights to cases in difficult localities. A good deal of dislocation has ocurred thereby at all the centres, and very often the resident Health Visitor has to keep the door and register calls from patients in addition to her own arduous duties. I cannot help hoping that the council will be pleased to reconsider these questions and provide once again those facilities which have now been removed. Work, as I have pointed out, is ever on the increase and the decreasing of facilities tends but to inefficient work carried on by justly dissatisfied and badly treated staff. In my report for last year, I pointed out the case with which the people can be made to unlearn the valuable lessons they have been taught by the repeated and frequent visits and teaching of the staff, and I referred to the adverse remarks that had been made about the removal to, and treatment of serious cases, in the hospitals. This year I would go further and earnestly request the Council to consider the position of Indian women new to public service whose work has sometimes been appreciated so little and who have been talked about in open council with little regard to the manner in which the work itself would thereby be effected. For if conditions of service are made unattractive and difficult, suitable workers cannot be obtained, and already within the space of eight years not only have as many as five medical women resigned, but it is being found increasingly difficult to fill vacancies, especially the temporary ones. Very harsh and unfair remarks in the name of criticism have sometimes been made, every one of these has been fully met and explained, and as I have pointed out earlier the best proof of the success of the scheme is the ever increasing demand on its services by the poor. It is futile to hope that work of this nature will ever be free from criticisms and to these who are fond enough to imagine that criticism should never be the best reply would be from the National Health, November 1925 where Dr. D. C. Kirkhope, M.D., D.P.H., M.O.A., Tottenham, and Joint Honorary Secretary of the National Baby Week Council says in an article on "The Education of Public Opinion" "The doctors in the neighbourhood of the school and maternity and child welfare clinics are perhaps the most difficult to reconcile to these municipal activities. They are very jealous of what they consider interference with their prerogatives. Open hostility from a few individual doctors seems to be almost inevitable". The experience of the Child Welfare Scheme, Madras, has not been far different.

A Review.—Now that the work has been carried on, on progressive lines for as long a period as eight and a half years, it would be just as well to go back to the beginning and review the whole period. The scheme was started in September 1917 and as according to the requirements of the G.O. as Indian Medical women

The Superintendent and Staff, Child Welfare Scheme, 1919.

The Superintendent and Staff Child Welfare Scheme, 1921.

The Child Welfare Centre, Washermanpet, opened May 1919.

The Child Welfare Centre, Purasawalkum, opened October, 1919.

graduate could not be obtained on the terms then offered by the Corporation, four midwives were appointed to work directly under the Health Officer. These lived in their own houses, attended to calls as they came and were under as much supervision as the Health Officer was able to give them in addition to his other duties. Professional aid had to be summoned from outside, or cases had to go into hospitals, and those who were aware of the type of midwife then available need not to be told of the nature of work turned out. I was appointed to take charge of the scheme in December 1917 and for the first six months to get these midwives either to carry out orders or to do their work in a systematic manner was none too easy. One of them once had a patient with a very high temperature and when asked to cold sponge the patient, the nurse promptly and conveniently fell ill, and took leave for a few days. There was nothing left for me to do but to go round on my bicycle every four hours into the little lane where the patient was residing, take her temperature and do the sponging myself. Removal to hospital I dared not suggest in those early days, for I would surely have been turned out and many a patient in that locality would have been lost to us altogether. And now a motor ambulance, working entirely for the scheme, does not suffice, and the poor driver is over-worked with calls from the centres at all hours of the night and day, to remove patients to the several maternity hospitals in the city. I had then no central office, the hours of the nurse's duties were not regulated, and if I had to issue an order to a midwife, I had frequently to bicycle to her residence to give it. After six months of concentrated visiting in the area of work, the first centre was opened in Triplicane in May 1918 the second in Washermanpet in May 1919, the third in Purasawalkam in October 1919, the fourth in George Town in May 1922, the fifth in Nungambaukam in September 1923, the sixth, seventh and eighth in Meersahibpet, Muthialpet and Royapuram, respectively, in 1924. The number of cases of Midwifery taken in 1925 was 8294 as against 7023, in 1924 and 618 in 1918.

The activities of the scheme at first were directed largely towards establishing a midwifery practice among the poor and holding mothers and infant clincs at the centres. The midwifery work opened the doors of many a home which would otherwise have been closed to the workers of the scheme, distrusted as they were at first and accused of wanting to save babies for the use of the Government. Entry into homes was therefore difficult for the wall of ignorance the people were then surrounded by was a difficult one to break through. But broken it has been, and broken so effectively that now an over-worked midwifery staff consisting of fifty-six midwives is driven to distruction a dozen times a day trying to meet the various and incessant demands on its time and services. The qualifications of the midwifery staff also have greatly improved, for while those who joined then were sometimes so ignorant of notation that they could not write down a temperature correctly, we have now several who have had a good school education. Many can express themselves well in writing in English, having studied up to the School Final standard and all clearly in one language or another. It may not be out of place here to pay a tribute to the valuable and selfless service many of these midwives have rendered to the poor, a signal record of what has been accomplished by lowly Indian women for their yet more lowly sisters.

A great deal has been talked and written about the bad work of the midwives resulting in the death of many mothers. These statements have been generally made, and no instancs recorded. A comparison of the maternal mortality rate of the scheme with the rates obtaining elsewhere in spite of the high general death rate of Madras and with the rates of the hospitals will prove that the lives of the women who came under the care of the scheme are in no way endangered, but that on the contrary they are safeguarded to the utmost possible in the circumstances.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE IN 1924.

	City	Total.	
(1)	Liverpool	0.3 %	(corrected to 1st decimal place).
(2)	Birmingham	0.4 ,,	,,
(3)	England and Wales	0.4 ,,	,,
(4)	Edinburg	0.6 ,,	,,
(5)	New York	0.5 ,,	,,
(6)	Rajah Sir Ramasawmi Mudaliar Hospital	1.7 ,,	,,
(7)	Child Welfare Scheme Corporation of Madras (Including deaths among cases taken by scheme to hospitals and cases which called in private treatment after having reported to the staff.)	0.5 ,,	,,

GENERAL DEATH RATE IN 1924.

(1)	Liverpool	13.6 ,,	,,
(2)	Birmingham	11.6 ,,	,,
(3)	England and Wales	12.2 ,,	,,
(4)	Madras	47.3 ,,	,,

See also Statement 4.

And I would unhesitatingly state that our low mortality rate is due in no small measure to the very good antenatal work done at the centres, and to early registration of pregnancy by health visitors. We are thereby enabled to send serious cases *in time* to a hospital, so that the hospital is able to achieve the best results in such cases. It is well known that most

The Child Welfare Centre, George Town, opened May 1922.

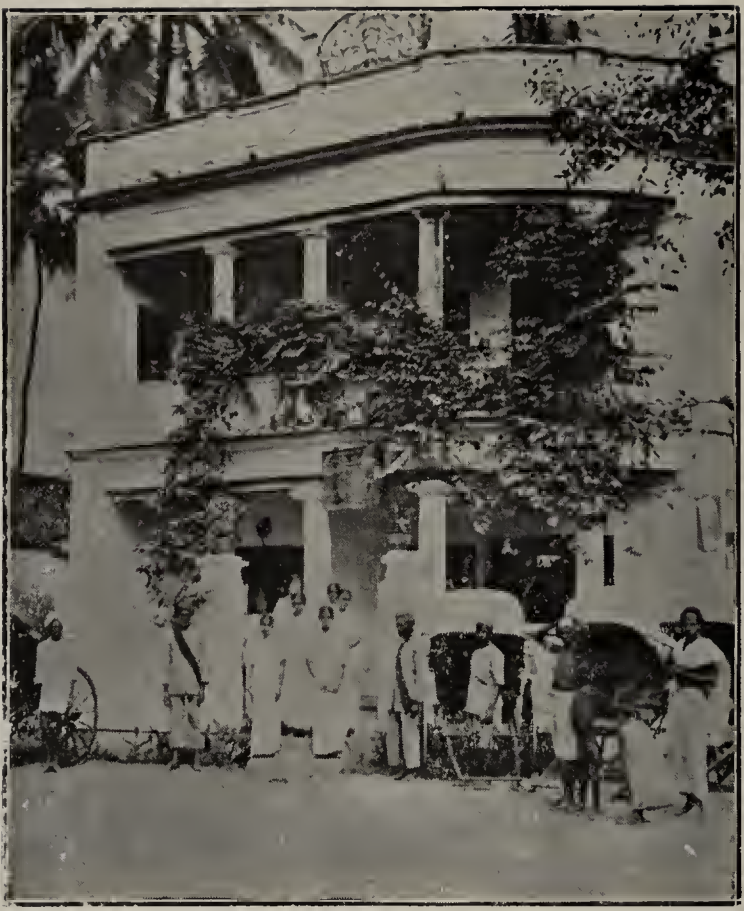
The Staff of Child Welfare Centre Nungambaukam, opened September 1923.

cases going of their own accord into hospital, go in almost the very last stages and do no more than just to swell the death rate of the institution, whereas in cases brought under the care of the scheme, although great trouble is experienced sometimes, yet the large majority goes into hospital early enough, thereby ensuring happier results to all concerned. 6062 cases of pregnancy were registered in all the centres during 1925 as against 4021 in 1924 and 3501 in 1923. Every mother thus brought to the centre by the Health Visitor is thoroughly examined, her urine tested and as a matter of routine she is treated for worms. We have found that by this routine treatment a good deal of irregular temperature during the puerperium has been controlled. Evey mother thus registered is visited regularly until baby is born and then for a year afterwards. So that with more health visitors the health and well being of a very much larger number of mothers and children will be ensured. The diseases and ailments of pregnancy treated at all centres have been detailed in statement II.

The scheme owes its best thanks to the various hospitals in the city for prompt admission and treatment of cases taken by the staff. The hospitals have come increasingly to our help year by year, as is evident from the fact that while 54 cases were taken in 1918, as many as 933 were sent in 1925. 90,027 visits were paid by the nurses and midwives of the scheme during 1925 as against 74661 in 1924.

Health Visiting.—The health visiting was at first left entirely to the Superintendent as in the days the appointment was made, no idea could possibly have been formed of the enormous potentialities of the work. In 1919, the then President of the Corporation Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S. was pleased to recognise the need for a regular staff of trained health visitors. Three of the best midwives were selected, instruction was given in Physiology, Hygiene, Maternity and Child Welfare and in the essentials of health visiting. The Council accorded sanction for the employment of these as health visitors and I consider that no better augury for the future of the scheme could have been obtained than that while the Child Welfare Scheme itself was then a temporary one to last till 1921, the health visitors recognised as such then by the Corporation were the first to be placed on a graded scale of pay, rising to the maximum salary in a period of ten years. The foundation was thus well and truly laid for a permanent staff of efficient health visitors. Thereafter as new centres were opened, health visitors for them were sanctioned as a matter of course. But the training and status of these health visitors had now to be placed on a firmer basis, so that the best women were not reluctant to join the profession. Accordingly in October 1922, after much correspondence and many talks formal and informal on the subject, the Government was pleased to recognise a School for the training of health visitors for the Madras Presidency maintained under the joint auspices of the Madras Corporation and the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, and attached to the Child Welfare Scheme. Efforts have again been made to do away with the staff of health visitors. As I have said so often before, the health visitor's work is the pivot on which all child welfare work turns and I cannot do better than to quote again Dr. Kirkhope, Joint Honorary Secretary of the National Baby Week Council, England "it would be invidious to apportion credit to the various activities comprised in a complete maternity and child welfare scheme, but my view is that home-visitation by well-trained discreet and enthusiastic health visitors has done more towards the reduction of infant mortality than any other individual contribution......". As a propagandist likewise, the health visitor easily takes first place, and the first essential in the formation of a maternity and child welfare scheme is the appointment of a sufficient number of well-trained health visitors of such a type as will prove themselves acceptable to the mothers to whom they minister.

The health visitors on the staffi of the Child Welfare cheme have done not a little to further the cause of child welfare in this city. It is their patient educative work that has caused the service of trained midwives and doctors to be sought by thousands of poor women in this city; women whose very existence is unknown to most others placed in more favourable circumstances, whose needs are seldom expressed even to their own husbands, and fathers, and who are daily "doing their bit" for the country in unrcognised ways, be it as scavengers, road coolies, rice cleaners, weavers, domestic servants, and lowly wives and mothers confined in dark and dingy dwellings, of whom custom demands so strict a seclusion that they may not go outside their doors in order to satisfy their most urgent needs. To many of these it is a daily struggle to find the wherewithal to cook the daily meal for their families, and then when that is done, several hungry mouths have to be fed and the wife and mother's own share is the least of all. The sight I once had of a mother trying to share with her brood of three a small vessel of rice that she had obtained and cooked on the road-side is recalled vividly to my mind as I write. She mixed the rice with some little curry that she had all in one small earthen vessel and three little hungry people gathered round her. A mouthful to each of the three and herself in turn till he had had exactly three and then she fed the little ones with the rest. Unsatisfied physical hunger still seen in her pinched features was forgotten in satisfied mother-love. And she had hundreds of others like her have the task of upbringing future citizens who in their turn are going to serve us perhaps only as hewers of wood and drawers of water if no selfishness allows them opportunities for nothing else. Yet for honest work, however lovely, strong bodies and clean minds are wanted. And it is to thousands of these women in out-of-the-way corners and with varied needs that our health visitors go, urging them to attend the centres, to go to the doctors for medical attention, to apply at the centre for the help they need in times of trouble, and above all training them to accept



The Child Welfare Centre, Mirsahibpet, opened August 1924.

The Child Welfare Centre, Muthialpet opened October, 1925.

advice *in time* to prevent disaster and distress. It is these women who have during the nine years of our work come to us again and again, so that now in hundreds of families scattered all over the city the scheme can claim more than one child, in some, as many as five, as belonging to it from birth. The total number of births the scheme has attended on since its inception in 1917 is 36,407. This means therefore that about as many homes and mothers and children have come under the influence of its work and teaching. A tradition worth maintaining has thus been established and a tribute must be paid to the pioneer health visitors who have done it and also to those who have with wonderful foresight opened the doors of such fruitful service to Indian womanhood by the establishing of the scheme. Besides, better means of propaganda we cannot have than a scheme employing a staff of visitors, who are in touch with thousands of young of all ages all over the city, in touch with them from their very birth, helping them to grow up in the belief that there are places to go to where they will be taught to prevent ills, forming an indelible impression in their minds that health is something beautiful and worth having. To my mind the child welfare scheme and especially its health visiting service, holds the brightest hopes for the future of a clean healthy city, inhabited by a clean healthy population, two ideals that at present seem far beyond the reach of despairing citizens.

Since the Government recognition of the school as many as seventeen health visitors have passed out, their knowledge and fitness for such work having been duly certified by a board of examiners appointed by Government. S. Chinnaiah, P. Seivey, Mrs. Dique and K. Isaac, completed their training and passed the examination in May 1926 and four have been admitted to the class for the current year, two of these having failed to pass in all subjects at the last examination.

Although the number of health visitors employed rose from 3 in 1918 to 22 in 1924, the number is sadly inadequate and I would again request that at least one health visitor be sanctioned for every municipal division in the city. The total number of visits paid by health visitors in 1925 was 89857 as against 59403 in 1924 and what these visits have done to safeguard infant life in the city may well be gathered from the comparative death rates for the city and scheme for the period of eight years. The infatile death rates for the C.W.D. is 169.5 while the city rate for 1925 is 278.8.

The Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association.—The Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association has again been a source of generous help and support to the Child Welfare Scheme under the wise and tactful guidance of Her Excellency the Viscountess Goschen, and the capable administration of Mrs. Symons, its last Secretary. Mrs. Symons has done a great deal for the cause of child welfare in this Presidency, and she carreis with her the best wishes of its women and children towards the fulfilment of duties in higher spheres. Child welfare workers attached to the scheme take this opportunity to thank her most gratefully for all the help and support she gave to the Child Welfare Scheme of the City.

Payments made by the Association as honoraria to examiners and lecturers in the Health Scool are alsa recorded with grateful appreciation. The Baby Welcomes opened by the Association continue to do excellent work in the city and have been of gerat help to the child welfare centres in the respective localities.

The Medical Work of the Scheme.—This has been carried out ot the centres and in the homes by a staff of eight lady doctors attached to the eight centres. It consists in the treatment of midwifery cases at home and all that this necessarily means e.g undertaking a large number of morbid cases. Such cases were treated in 1925. Thanks to the resolution of the Council sanctioning the three new centres in 1924, the additional staff of lady doctors has been able to work more efficiently not having been hampered to the same extent as in previous years by a large number of patients scattered over an area of more than five square miles to each centre. The need so often repeated before must again be repeated here that the Purasawalkam centre now with a working area of about 12 square miles should be broken up into the three smaller ones of Egmore, Puraswalkam and Perambur. Is it too much to hope that this year at least the Council will be pleased to sanction this item in the budget, *and then not cut it out again,* The lying-in-patients in the care of the scheme are scattered in the wards of a hospital the area and walls of which are those of the city itself. Eight thousand labour cases annually means as many as 220 occupied beds on any single day and attendance on about 22 women in labour daily. No better place can be found in this report to mention how disastrous to the patients in our care would be the results of the removal of the telephones from the centres and residence of the Lady Superintendent, when the aid of a superior officer or the motor ambulance cannot be summoned without serious delay. The child welfare centres besides are public buildings where a large number of women are employed during night and day in all parts of the city, and just a sense of business and of safety for the women workers demands that such buildings should be provided with telephonic facilities. I would earnestly ask the council to reconsider the retrograde step taken by them in the withdrawal of telephones, and see that the centres are again provided with facilities which cannot but tend to ensure speedy and efficient work.

The lady doctors also hold mothers and babies clinics at the various centres every morning and these have become very popular, the attendance last year having risen to 105363 as against 71244 in 1924, 33535 in 1923 and 1558 in 1918. By an order of the Standing Committee (Health) ordinary dispensary treatment is to be given to all women in the Nungambaukam and Purasawalkam Child Welfare Centres. I would just mention that the treatment of all diseases does not come within the scope of

Preliminary selection of babies for the Baby Show.
National Health and Baby Week.
The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Dewan Bahadur J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.,
at the Child Welfare Centre, Triplicane with the intending competitors
December 1925.

The Child Welfare Centre, Royapuram, opened November 1925.

a child welfare centre and that it would be a pity to turn our centres into just dispensaries. I am myself present at one or more of these clinics every morning, and have been struck by the contrast between the readiness with which the mothers come again and again to us, and the apathy may even open hostility, with which they refused our help in the early days of our work.

The Milk Depots.—These have been as popular as ever, and besides serving a great need, have been the direct means of educating many a mother in infant care and management. The fortnigtly weighing of infants takes place as a matter of course now, mothers watching the scale either with proud interest, or anxiety, as the case may be. Babies automatically go on month after month in this manner, until six teeth have arrived, and then the supply is cut down to one or two feeds a day, and soon thereafter stopped. The idea of the evil eye no longer exists, and though in the first days of the milk depot hardly one baby would be brought for weighing, conditions have vastly changed now. The Baby Show during the National Health and Baby Week Exhibition attracts many competitors, and the preliminary judging at the centres to select competitors at the show has become a most popular annual event, looked forward to by the mothers attending the centres.

I regret to report that the council suddenly refused to provide provision in the budget for the milk depots in the current year, and on the 1st April 1926, the first day of the official year, milk supply was stopped at all the centres. The item was hastily renewed again, but the event was more than a mere "April Fool" to the hundreds of innocent infants in the city depending on the depots for the supply of their nourishment.

551 infants were taken in for the regular supply of milk at the four centres, until such time as they needed it. The total attendance at the milk depots was 142507, a work in itself needing the time of a full-time health visitor at each of the centres.

Conclusion.—As in past years I might most fittingly conclude this report with a statement of our needs, and with a repeated and earnest request to the Council to view the problem of Child Welfare in its broadest aspects. The lives and health of the young are not safeguarded, but with a purpose, and that is the production of useful citizens. Healh of body and mind built up in infancy and childhood, nay even before birth, will react in later days and determine whether the individual shall be a healthy, useful and profitable citizen, a sickly one dragging on the life and well-being of the community, or a criminal destroying what others build. What a world of responsibility then rests with us as those who plan for the future, and as those who promote the health of our prospective citizens.

Our most urgent needs are very definite and comparatively few; two new Centres, one in Egmore, and one in Perambur, one health visitor at least for each municipal division and a relieving lady doctor so that work at no centre suffers from the temporary absence of any.

The difficulty of establishing a pioneer work ha not been little, and the fact that in the ninth year of work an earnest appeal has to be made to the council against retrograde measures taken by them is itself most discouraging. I would quote here the remarks made by Dewan Bahadur V. Tirumalai Pillai Avergal, the then President of the Corporation. "I enquired of the people attending here, and they are more than satisfied with the assistance given to them. I told them that there was a complaint that these centres were not doing useful work, and asked how they would like this centre being closed. They were simply horrified at the suggestion, and said they would send a big petition not to do so. This therefore completely disposes of the contention that the centres are useless".

We are very grateful to Lt. Col. F. W. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S., The Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, to C. E. Wood, Esq., Sheriff of Madras, who visited us recently and who were pleased to make the following remarks:—

"I visited the centre this morning and looked closely into all the registers. Splendid work is being done, and progress made during the last eight years reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Chinnappa and the staff working under her. The record of maternal mortality compares very favourably with that of other countries. The Centre will prove still more useful when mothers learn how desirable it is for them to attend regularly with their healthy children for advice. The Centre also serves as a training school for health visitors, and the ladies so trained should prove of inestimable value to the Province as a whole.

I congratulate Dr. Chinnappa in the work done, and still more do I congratulate the Municipal Corporation on its foresight in establishing these Centres under a competent Lady Superintendent, and I hope the Corporation will see their way to extend this work of such value to the mothers and children in Madras".

F. W. G. HUTCHINSON, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

29-7-26.

"My wife and I visited the Triplicane and Purasawalkam Centres this morning, and the system being followed was explained to us in detail by Dr. Chinnappa. The records show that splendid progress is being made every year. The hard work of the staff, as evidenced by the records, is reflected in the steadily rising popularity of the scheme, which must be most pacifying to all those connected with it.

Organisations of this nature are naturally dependent for their success or otherwise largely upon the capability and driving power of those in immediate control, and the scheme seems exceptionally fortunate in having as its Executive Head, one who, like Dr. Chinnappa, is not only a capable organizer, but a hard and enthusiastic worker.

The Purasawalkam Centre appeared to be exceptionally busy, and the Lady Doctor and staff were being kept very hard at work. Apart from the immediate load which is being done in the relief of sickness, it seems to me that indirectly, a very valuable educative work is being carried out, in that not only those who are visited and those who attend the Centres for relief are realising more fully the benefits to be derived from professional advice in times of sickness, but also others who will pay for it. The habit of seeking proper medical assistance when needed must undoubtedly spread as result of the work done at these Health Centres, and in this way very valuable propaganda work is taking place.

(Signed) C. E. WOOD,
Sheriff of Madras.

23-8-26.

A little child stands looking out in the garden of its future, and it is our proud privilege to see that the blossoms of health and happiness, of bright unclouded service that it hopes to pick in the garden are mere. Disappoint it, and the progress of our country has been retarded for more than a generation. But the progress achieved so far gives up every hope, and may we all unite in wishing and working for the brgiht future of our children and our county.

L. N. VIRASINGHE CHINNAPPA,
M.B.B.S.,
Lady Superintendent,
Child Welfare Scheme,
Corporation of Madras.
14-7-1926.

Statement No. 1.

Showing the cases of labour conducted by the Staff of the Child Welfare Scheme from January to December 1925 with comparative statements for years 1918 to 1924.

Period.	Centres.	How conducted.			Total Cases.	Caste.	
		By Nurses of the C. W. S.	Taken over after B.W conducted labour.	Taken to Hospitals.		Mohamadans.	Non-Mohamadans.
From 1st January to 31st December 1925	Triplicane ..	1277	189	160	1626	997	629
,, ,, ...	Washermanpet ...	782	137	108	1027	868	159
,, ,, ...	Purasawalkam ...	1226	220	182	1628	1460	168
,, ,, ..	George Town ...	656	101	90	847	810	37
,, ,, ...	Nungumbakam ...	470	140	41	651	561	90
,, ...	Mirsahibpet ...	623	237	200	1060	825	235
,, ,, ...	Muthialpet ...	433	86	85	604	484	120
,, ,, ...	Royapuram ...	651	133	67	851	802	49
	Total for 1925 ...	6118	1243	933	8294	6807	1487
	1924 ...	5163	1216	644	7023	5598	1425
	1923 ...	4357	1097	366	5820	4638	1182
	1922 ...	3968	1213	368	5549	4475	1074
	1921 ...	3060	796	256	4112	3281	831
	1920 ...	2953	672	203	3828	...	...
	1919 ..	978	108	87	1173	612	561
	1918 ...	550	77	54	618	...	...

STATEMENT II

Prematernity cases registered and diseases and ailments of Pregnancy treated at the Centres.

CENTRES.	Constipation.	Dysentery.	V. D. H.	Albuminuria.	Syphilis.	Malaria.	T. P.	Worms	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatism.	Anaemia.	Retention of urine.	Stomatitis	Eczema Vulva	Ottorrhoea.	Ulcer Vulva.	Influenza.	Jaundice.	A. P. H.	Pneumonia.	Deuconhoea.	Leprosy.	Oedema.	Asthma.	Breast ulcers.	Gastritis.	Conjuntivitis	Ring Worm	Fever.	Flatulence.	Stranguary.	Torpidsiver.
Triplicane	269	...	...	12	..	...	....	43	30	4	...	94	..	...	.	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	1	...	..	...	.		..
Purasawalkam	434	16	...	15	2	6	..	17	32	12	2	82	3	2	2	4	2	13	...		3	...	...	3	1	4	3	6	1	1	...	...	...
Washermanpet	317	5	4	27	...	5	1	4	8	32	...	37	10	...	..	.		..	...	...	..		...	...		1	...	....	.	...	...		...
George Town	228	...	1	33	..	63	2	57	11	12		203	...	102	.	.		5	1	...	...	.	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	6	3	2
Nungambakam	194	4	6	9	...	5	1	5	44	4	8	43	1	5	4	....	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	10	1	3	1	..	...	...
Mirsaibpet	210	7	5	1	8	4	...	18	3	4	...	33	11	5	.	...	.	2		...	1	..		.	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	.	..
Muthialpet	201	.	...	9	...	14		2	9	2	...	73	...	...		..	..	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...		..
Royapuram	310	3	...	5	1	12	...	5	11	2	.	8	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	.	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2163	35	16	111	11	109	4	151	148	72	10	573	27	114	7	7	2	26	2	1	6	1	...	3	6	9	16	8	6	10	6	3	2

Triplicade ...	89.
Purasawalkam ...	1106
Washermanpet ...	451
George Town ...	756
Nungambakam ...	783
Mirsaibpet ...	945
Muthialpet ...	363
Royapuram	758
Total for 1925	6062
,, ,, 1924	4071
,, ,, 1923	3501

Statement III.

Maternal Morbidity (Puerperal) 1925.

Centres.	Sepraemia	Eclampsia	A P H.	P. P. H.	Adherent Placenta.	Retained Placenta-	Albuminaria.	Stomatitis.	Sepsis	Septicemia.	Piles	Malaria	Influenza.	Seabias.	Retention of urine	Anaemia.	Dysentry.	Pneumonia.	Bronchities.	T P	Ulcerated Vagina	Small-pox.	Syphilis.	Diarrhoea	Jaundice.	Asthma.	Indigestion.	Breast abscess.	Constipation.	V. D H.	Rheumatism.	Grastition.	Pluerasy.	Worms.	Mumps	Stanguary	Difficult cases taken to Hospitals
Triplicane ...	...	2	...	1	1	4	11	....	....	..	...	...	9	..	...	99	3	.	22	.	.	....	...	...		..	...	1	.	...		.	...	...	1	...	160
Washermanpet ...	...	2	2	10	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	27	1			35	7	1	1	2	...	...	2	6	....	1	1	2	...	2	....	..	.	.	....	...	108
Purasawalkum ...	...	2	2	4	3	2	43	...	6	3	...	8	10	...	...	230	9	...	14	..	...	.	2	6	..	2	2	1	8	..	1	1	1	2	...	...	182
George Town ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	51	33	...	2	1	7	1	1	3	231	1	...	4	13	1	...	....	7	1	1	..	..	1	1		.		..	..	2	7
Nungambakam ...	7	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	..	10	5	2	19	..	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	15
Mirsahibpet ...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	..	12	8	...	3	1	....	..	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	.		..	...	52
Muthialpet ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	2	..	...	7	...	...	...	41	7	...	...	..	..	.	.	4	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	88
Royapuram ...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	..	...	..	2	2	1	...	...		...	..	..	42
Total ...	7	10	5	21	9	16	206	33	9	5	1	65	26	1	3	661	45	3	64	17	1	1	6	29	1	4	3	8	12	6	1	2	1	3	1	2	654

Total number of morbid cases treated.

Statement IV.

Maternal mortality (Puerperal).

Centres	V. P. H.	Dysentery.	Tuberculosis Diarrhoea.	Causes unknown.	Total.
Triplicane ...	1	....	...	...	1
Washermanpet ...	....	...	1	2	3
Purasawalkum ...	1	...	...	...	1
George Town ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nungambakam ...	1	...	...	....	1
Mirsahibpet .	...	...	...	...	...
Muthialpet ...	....	...	...	....	...
Royapuram ...	...	2	...	...	2
Total ..	3	2	1	2	8

Deaths among cases brought to the notice of the Child welfare Scheme but not under our treatment.

	Trip.	Wash.	Pur.	G. T.	Nung.	Mir.	Muth.,	Roya-puram.	Total.
(1) Under private Doctors ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
(2) In Hospital cases taken by of W. S	4	2	6	6	...	2	7	4	31
(3) Under Vythian's treatment ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
Total ...	8	3	6	7	...	3	10	4	41

A Total of 49 deaths occured among all the 8,924 the Maternal mortality rate for all deaths among cases brought to the notice of the Scheme is 0·59 °/o several of these deaths were due to general diseases.

STATEMENT V.

Table showing the total attendance of children and mothers at the Child Welfare Centres during 1925.

From 1st January to 31st December 1925.	Age.				Total new attendance.	Nature of disease.									Total attendance for the year.	Pregnant Women treated at the centre	Average daily attendance.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 12 years.	Women.		Respiratory.	Alimentary.	Skin affection.	Influenza.	Ear and eye disease.	Malaria.	Syphilis.	Anaemia.	Other Causes.			
Triplicane … …	2536	1211	725	3016	7488	1247	2326	519	293	395	76	1	923	1708	19611	556	53·7
Washermanpet … …	2260	680	390	1347	4677	1504	2000	442	30	153	265	18	45	220	6259	210	17·1
Purasawalkam … …	2193	796	173	3233	6395	791	1990	571	358	174	112	2	256	2141	11435	627	31·3
George Town … …	2508	1663	970	3638	8779	916	5240	306	…	221	1371	…	522	3203	23239	1085	63·6
Nungambakam … …	1415	1899	1406	1917	6637	995	2677	638	60	563	167	1	157	1379	14542	359	39·8
Muthialpet … …	502	451	404	1709	3066	355	585	142	140	144	387	8	304	1001	10568	409	28·9
Mirsaibpet … …	1095	1189	1118	1911	5313	172	2045	549	66	788	162	14	96	1421	12095	411	33·1
Royapuram … …	2195	982	527	3937	7641	489	2641	616	20	418	1360	20	344	1733	11624	397	31·8
Total for … 1925 …	14704	8871	5713	20708	49996	6469	21504	3783	967	2856	3900	64	2647	12806	105363	4054	299·3
Do. … 1924 …	10731	7444	4256	14006	36137	6040	12721	2231	840	1741	2074	13	1983	8789	71244	3134	194·7
Do. … 1923 …	6549	3678	2349	7463	19126	3359	5833	2090	243	617	995	30	…	6060	33535	3773	93
Do. … 1922 …	4995	3387	1457	4533	14372	2357	4846	1997	189	429	285	24	…	4245	28138	1718	78
Do. … 1921 …	5474	2533	1203	5564	14774	2719	3133	1087	494	433	…	24	…	6875	25919	1490	85
Do. … 1920 …	4079	1762	1855	3934	10636	1912	1160	874	583	308	…	29	…	5715	18816	1040	73
Do. … 1919 …	1617	858	316	1074	3365	295	139	250	31	37	…	12	…	253	8442	322	24·1
Do. … 1918 …	222	207	52	235	716	77	27	55	4	1	…	4	…	35	1558	116	18

STATEMENT VI

Ages at Death of Infants born during 1924 and kept under observation during the First year of Life.

From 1st January to 31st December 1924.	Total No. of cases visited.	Still born	Died within				Total death excluding Still born.	Left the city and otherwise not Traceable.	Numberr of living children traceable when one year old.
			10 days.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.			
Triplicane	**1655**	50	75	57	35	78	245	431	929
Washermanpet	986	29	38	12	34	32	116	63	778
Purasawalkam	1515	51	69	58	**29**	66	223	245	996
Georgetown	692	30	50	49	31	37	167	38	457
Nungambakam	502	**20**	25	16	12	19	72	30	380
Mirsaibpet	714	14	25	19	21	41	106	58	536
Muthialpet	396	9	20	23	**20**	**22**	85	46	256
Royapuram	**501**	**20**	30	**18**	11	40	99	1	381
Total ...	6991	**223**	331	245	192	333	1113	912	4713

Infantile mortality rates.

Year.	City.	For Infants in care of C. W. S.
1918.	355·2	276·8
1919.	329·	231 9
1920,	**279·**	173·7
1921.	281·9	222·7
1922.	308·0	201·9
1923.	254·0	203·7
1924.	**264·1**	169·5
1925.	278·8	

STATEMENT VII.

Causes of death among infants born in 1924 and kept under observation during the First year of life

CENTRES.	Total Number of cases visited.	Still born.	Pneumonia.	Influenza	Alacess.	Enteritis.	Suffocated gland.	Small-pox.	Bronchitis.	Malnutrition.	Malaria.	Convulsion.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Skin disease.	Syphilis.	Chicken-pox.	Died within 10 days.	Drugged with native medicine.	Causes unknown.	Left the city and not traceable.	Total deaths	No. of living children who survived during the 1st year of life.
Triplicane	1655	50	5	31	10	50	..	20	20	1	...	28	...	...	8	..	.	...	...	72	431	245	929
Washermanpet	986	29	8	3	1	21	...	1	6	27	..	8	.	1	...	...	...	....	...	40	63	116	778
Purasawalkam	1515	51	15	11	9	57	...	17	28	...	17	14	8	10	12	...	.	...	...	25	245	223	996
Georgetown	692	30	2	...	3	20	..	3	40	32	1	10	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	50	38	167	457
Nungambakam	502	20	1	...	1	5		12	3	4	.		....	.	...	...	..	...	...	46	30	72	380
Mirsaibpet	714	14	....	.	...	5	...	10	18	21	...	1	1	..	13	...	..	..	...	27	58	106	536
Muthialpet	396	9	...	4	...	8	..	9	21	5	...	4	2	..	..	..	...	..	...	32	46	85	256
Royapuram	501	20	7	...	2	42	...	6	2	..	...	2	2	...	4	...	.	...	...	32	1	99	381
Total ..	6961	223	38	49	26	208	...	78	138	90	18	67	16	12	87	1	1	55	4	265	912	1113	4713

Many of the infants reported as having died of causes unknown, died during the first ten days, several of them being too weak to live and some others being drugged. Correct figures for the latter cannot be taken as in most cases correct information cannot be obtained.

Statement VIII.

No. of visits paid by the staff C. W. S. during the year 1925.

Centres.	Midwives.	Health Visitors.	Lady doctors.
Triplicane ...	17951	21504	755
Washermanpet	12292	9929	1093
Purasawalkam ...	18361	14989	647
George Town ...	9944	5130	1459
Nungambakam ...	6653	8529	655
Mirsahibpet ..	9062	15903	1172
Muthialpet ...	6756	5851	496
Royapuram	9006	8022	740
Total ..	90027	89857	7017

Statement IX.

Showing the No. of Cases taken on for milk supply during 1925.

Centres.	No. taken on Milk supply.	Yearly attendance.	Average daily attendance.
Triplicane ...	160	41,356	113
Washermanpet ...	147	39,718	108·8
Purasawalkam ...	138	38,505	106
George Town ...	106	22,928	63
Total	551	1,42,507	390

Statement Showing the Births and Infantile mortality during 1925 and comparative statements for years 1921 to 1924.

Divisions.	No of births registered Excluding Still births.	Still births.	Infantile Mortality.	Infantile Mortality rate for				
	1925			1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1	948	44	278	293·3	294·8	349·9	286·2	308·2
2	1062	82	295	277·7	297·6	207·9	283·6	285·5
3	1238	61	357	288·4	285·8	273·2	333·1	286·1
4	795	58	204	256·6	236·2	238·3	304·0	331·2
5	243	12	90	370·7	381·4	405·0	342·3	456·9
6	307	22	111	361·6	300·0	287·0	385·7	348·8
7	427	18	136	318·5	300·4	305·4	328·4	390·1
8	121	9	53	438·0	437·0	369·6	342·5	476·2
9	642	51	195	303·7	312·2	289·7	301·7	337·2
10	605	39	231	381·8	282·9	271·0	373·6	336·0
11	164	14	59	359·8	401·3	329·7	433·7	522·6
12	692	50	210	303·5	318·5	325·8	309·1	319·6
13	570	58	172	301·8	355·9	295·0	423·1	376·2
14	88	6	25	284·1	452·8	295·7	500·0	339·8
15	471	34	178	377·9	318·4	309·0	360·9	296·9
16	1420	98	278	195·8	232·5	203·2	261·7	220·3
17	1009	50	348	344·9	253·8	241·0	329·9	289·9
18	972	49	244	251·0	262·5	205·5	306·7	209·8
19	874	87	226	258·6	259·5	236·2	332·1	269·5
20	1247	89	289	231·8	197·3	232·0	258·6	229·3
21	721	44	198	274·6	236·5	250·0	310·7	239·6
22	875	28	218	250·3	216·8	215·4	281·7	256·4
23	1154	49	298	258·2	245·9	249·6	323·6	267·0
24	1389	60	328	236·1	286·4	214·5	255·4	249·0
25	794	44	129	162·5	206·6	221·9	218·4	206·6
26	706	41	175	247·9	261·6	216·5	275·5	230·8
27	819	40	223	272·3	299·7	249·7	302·4	266·3
28	1044	71	295	282·6	238·5	260·5	212·6	299.3
29	1022	44	273	267·1	239·0	237·2	296·0	251·3
30	655	30	205	313·0	261·5	252·2	218·9	254·4
	23070	1335	6431	278·8	264·1	254·0	308·0	281·9
	General Death rate			47·3	41·7	37·8	42·7	38·5

Table Showing details of all Births in the Municipal Divisions in which the Scheme was working for one year ending with the 31st December 1925.

Child Welfare Centres.	Municipal Divisions.	Total No. of births from 1–1–1925 to 31–12–1926	No. attended by Corporation midwifes	Percentage to total births.							
				1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Royapuram Centre	1	992	289	29·1	13 0	7·1	...	...	...		
	2	1144	362	31·6	10·9	19·2	12·4	15·7	8·9		
Washemanpet Centre	3	1299	512	39·4	38·3	26·5	29·7	35·8	20 9		
	4	853	270	31·7	38·4	24 2	21·2	22·1	20·5		
Muthialpet Centre.	5	255	32	12 5	6·7	5·5	1·9				
	6	329	54	16·4	11·6	12·6	7·4				
	7	445	184	41·3	27 6	18·0	6·4				
	9	693	163	23·5	18·8	15·0	7·9				
Georgetown Centre.	8	130	4	3·1	13·4	19·6	1·3				
	10	644	203	31·5	28·3	24 0	11 4				
	11	178	7	3·9	2·5	7·6	5·0				
	12	742	231	31·1	24 4	27·4	15·8				
	13	628	149	23·7	19 3	20·0	10·0				
	14	94	20	21·3	6·2	2·8	...				
	15	505	42	8·3	6·4	9·3	6·5				
Purasawalkam Centre	16	1518	327	21 5	20·8	25·3	22·4	18·6	15·9		
	17	1059	326	30·7	22·1	26 4	27 9	26·7	18·4		
	18	1021	273	26·7	28·7	28·8	25·1	24·7	25 2		
	19	911	118	12 95	12 0	12·9	12 6	8·6	10·3		
	20	1336	75	5·6	3·7	4·4	4·1	1·8	3·5		
	21	765	107	14 0	25·6	14·6	13·3	9·3	13·3		
Nungambakam Centre	22	899	253	28·1	14 5	3·8	...	...	....		
	29	1066	217	20·35	14·9	3 0	9·9	9·4	11·0		
Triplicane Centre	23	1163	193	16·5	42·0	11·3	10·1	8·2	6·6		
	24	1449	564	38 9	29·7	38·2	40·4	41.5	42·0		
	25	838	216	25 8	11·8	36·5	33·1	30·7	28·5		
	27	859	304	35·3	45·9	35·6	31·2	28·1	27 9		
Mirsaibpet Centre	26	750	145	19·3	25·1	16·8	19·0	20·7	16·3		
	28	1115	381	34·2	4·9	19·4	19·1	16·2	14·9		
	30	685	97	14·2	21·0	4·7	2 2		...		
Total		24405	6118	25·1	21·0	19·0	19·5	21·7	21·3	10 4	11·9

Note—1. The cases Conducted in Hospitals are as follows.—

1. Governmant Maternity Hospital
2. Victoria Government do
3. Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudr do
4. Kalyani Hospital
5. Christiana Rainy Hospital

Note.—2. Percentage of Hospital Births to Total Births.

1925	1924	1923	1918
...	28·5	28·8	16·9

Note.—3. Percentage of cases in case of C. W. S. to Total Births.

1925	1924	1923	1919
...	28·6	25·3	11·9

Statement of notices issued & disposed of together with the

NOTICES.

1 Section or By-laws.	2 Substance of Section or Bye-law.	3 No. pending on 1st Jan. 1925.	4 No. issued during the year.	5 Total.	6 No. complied with. Voluntarily.	 By prosecution.	 By transfer to WD for Departmental execution and recovery of cost.
178 (4)	Occupying or allowing occupation of house without proper drainge ...	...	18	18	....	...	...
185 (2)	Keeping of public latrine without licence	..	...	...	...	...	...
,, (3)	Allowing of public latrine to be in unclean condition or impraper order ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrine or to remove latrine to another site and failure to keep latrines clean and in proper order ...	52	216	268	45	13	5
187	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large numbers of people or to keep them clean and in proper order.	...	1	1	...	...	....
188	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrine for market, cattlestand or cartstand, or to keep them clean and in proper order. ...	...	...	....	...	...	...
189	Failure to construct latrines so as to screen persons using them from view.	1	13	14	9	1	...
195 (1)	Failure of occupier to obey direction to collect rubbish and filth and deposit them in a box or basket or other receptacle of his own at or near premises ...	...	....	...	...	...	....
,, (2)	Failure to obey direction to collect rubbish and filth accumulating in latrine and to deposit in municipal carts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
,, (3)	Failure to obey direction to collect rubbish and filth and deposit them in public receptacle ...	...	....	...	...	...	...
196 (a)	Failure to obey direction to collect and remove rubbish and filth accumulating on business premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	....
202 (1)	Allowing rubbish or filth to accumulate on premises for more then twenty-four hours. ...		...	...	...	...	...
,, (2)	Irregular deposit of rubbish or filth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, (3)	Irregular removal of rubbish or filth ...	....	...	...	...	....	...
,, (4)	Deposit of rubbish or filth in unauthorized place. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, (5)	Keeping rubbish or filth for more than twenty four hours ..	1	44	45	32	2	...
260	Failure to obey requisition to repair, etc. tank or other place dangerous to passers by or persons living in neighbourhood ..	1	...	...	1	..	...

statement of prosecutions instituted during the year 1925.

PROSECUTION.

	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17
No. cancelled.	No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1925.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed. Rs.	A.	P.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	* No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.	REMARKS.
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	180	6	28	34	18	36	4	0	1	17	...	3	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	11	1	1	2	2	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	

Statement of notices issued & disposed of together with the

NOTICES.

1 Section or By-laws.	2 Substance of Section or By-law.	3 No. Pending on 1st Jan. 1925.	4 No. issued during the year.	5 Total.	6 No. complied with. Voluntarily.	 By prosecution.	 By transfer to W.D. for Departmental execution and recovery of cost.
262 (3)	Failure to obey notice to fill up or demolish well, etc., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264	Failure to obey requisition to fill up, Tank or well or to drain of water etc.,	44	245	289	91	7	2
265	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or close etc, tank, well or other source of water used for drinking ...	...	15	15	8	...	...
267	Unlawful washing and fishing in river or estuary after prohibition or contrary to regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	Failure to obey requisition to enclose, clear or cleanse untenanted premises	14	45	59	23	3	....
270	Failure to obey requisition to clear or cleanse etc, building or land in filthy state or overgrown with prickly-pear or other noxious vegetation	8	101	109	61	3	...
272	Failure to obey requisition to lime wash or otherwise cleanse building...	19	532	551	411	4	...
273	Failure to obey requisition to execute work or to take other action with respect to insanitary buildings ...	328	2637	2965	1416	136	2
274 (1)	Using or allowing the use of buildings unfit for human habitation after prohibition ...	...	...	...	...	....	...
,, (2)	Do. Do ...	...	...	...	...	....	...
,, (3)	Do. Do	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, (4)	Failure to obey requisitions to demolish the same ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275 (1)	Allowing overcrowding in building after order to abate the same ...	...	...	...	....	...	...
275 (4)	Failure to obey requisition to vacate overcrowded building or room	...	...	...	...	...	...
280 (a)	Unlawful keeping of pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, (b)	Unlawful keeping of animal so as to be a nuisance or danger ...	...	...	....	...	...	....
,, (c)	Feeding of animals on filth ...	...	...	...	....	...	...
282	Use of place as stable cattle stand, etc. without license or contrary to license	...	....	...	....	...	...
283	Repairs to or demolishing of stable, cattle shed, cowhouse, etc. ...	123	202	330	138	13	....
284	Construction or maintenance of stable cattle, shed, etc., contrary to Act or subsidiary legislation	103	125	228	84	23	....
	Failure to remove carcass of animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

statement of prosecutions instituted during the year 1925.

PROSECUTION.

	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17
No. cancelled.	No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1925.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed. Rs.	A.	P.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	*No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.	REMARKS.
....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	167	9	27	36	8	33	0	0	...	21	...	7	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12	12	9	18	0	0	...	2	....	1	
11	22	3	9	12	1	2	0	0	1	9	...	1	
3	42	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
6	130	...	9	9	4	4	0	0	....	5	...	...	
67	1344	69	295	364	134	351	9	8	3	205	....	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	40	42	30	93	0	0	2	4	2	4	
...	....	84	405	489	286	1320	12	0	...	140	....	63	
39	140	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
31	90	34	112	146	95	318	8	0	...	42	...	9	
...	...	...	7	7	7	33	0	0	...	...	...	...	

Statement of notices issued & disposed of together with the

NOTICES.

1 Section or By-law.	2 Substance of Section or By-law.	3 No. pending on 1st Jan. 1925	4 No. issued during the year	5 Total.	6 No. complied with. Voluntarily.	 By prosecution.	 By transfer to WD for Departmental execution and recovery of cost.
287 (3)	Use of place without license or contrary to licenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288 (3)	Disobedience of order regarding Chimneys ...	...	....	...	...	...	...
289 (a)	Disobedience of order regarding hours of work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289 (b)	Using rice-husk, etc for fuel after prohibition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289 (c)	Using steam whistle, etc., after prohibition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293 (2)	Washing of clothes by washermen at unauthorised places. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	Slaughter of animals for sale or food or skinning or cutting up carcasses without license or contrary to licence or drying skin so as to cause a nuisance	...	...	...	...	....	...
299	Carrying on milk trade without licence or contrary to licence ...	...	...	....	...	...	...
302	Sale of exposure for sale In public market of animal or article of food without licence or contrary to licence	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 (2)	Opening private market without licence or contrary to licence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Keeping open private market without licence or contrary to licence	...	...	...	...	...	...
305	Sale or exposure for sale of animal or article in unlicensed private market.	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Failure to obey direction to construct approached, drains, etc to private market or to pave them, etc	...	...	....	...	...	...
307 (2)	Opening or keeping open of private market after suspension or refusal of licence for default to carry out works.	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	Breach of market regulations ...	..	....	...	...	...	....
309	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poulterror's trade without licence etc	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	Sale of article in public streets after prohibition or contrary to regulations	...	...	...	....	...	...
313	Preventing the Commissioner or any person authorized by him from excercising his powers of entry, etc. under Section 312 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

statement of prosecutions instituted during the year 1925.

PROSECUTION.

	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17
No. cancelled.	No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1925.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed. Rs.	A.	P.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	*No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.	REMARKS.
...	...	29	182	211	83	542	0	0	1	87		40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	
...	...	...	10	10	1	1	0	0	....	4	...	5	
...	...	...	3	3	2	1	8	0	...	1	....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	
...	...	1	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
....	...	....	5	5	...	...	...	.	1	3	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	76	77	25	52	0	0	...	43	...	9	
...	...	...	1	1	1	2	0	0	....	....	...	...	
...													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of notices issued & disposed of together with the

NOTICES.

1	2	3	4	5	6 No complied with.		
Section or By-laws.	Substance of section or By-law.	No. pending on 1st Jan. 1925	No. issued during the year.	Total.	Voluntarily.	By prosecution.	By transfer to W.D. for Departmental execution and recovery of cost.
315	Removing or in any way interfering with an animal or article secured under section 314 ...	....	...	...	...	.	...
321 (4)	Use or allowance of use of unlicensed burial or burning ground ...	....	...	...	...	...	...
321 (4)	Use or allowance of use of unregistered burial or burning ground ...	...	...	...	...	....	...
322	Failure to give information of burials or burnings in burial or burning ground ...	...	....			...	...
323	Construction of vault or grave or burial of corpse in place of public worship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324 (3)	Burial or burning in place after prohibition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	Burial or burning in place contrary to Act or bye-laws ..	...	....	...	...	...	....
326	Discharge of office of grave digger or attendant at place for disposal of dead without licence. ...	...	....	...	...	...	...
330	Failure of medical practitioner or owner or occupier to give information of existence of dangerous disease in private or public dwelling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or disinfect building or article ...	...	251	251	224	3	....
336 (2)	Washing of infected articles at unauthorized places ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	Giving, lending, etc., of infected articles	...	...	...	...	...	....
338 (1)	Entry of infected person into public conveyance without notifying fact of infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339 (1)	Failure to disinfect public conveyance, etc. ...	...	...	—	...	...	...
,, (2)	Using before obtaining certificate from Health Officer a public conveyance in which an infected person travelled	...	...	....	..	..	...
340	Letting or subletting of infected building without certificate from the Health Officer ...	...	...	...	....	...	...
341	Failure to close place of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	Sending infected child to school ...	...	...	...	....	...	...

statement of prosecutions instituted during the year 1925.

PROSECUTION.

	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17
No cancelled.	No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1925.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed. Rs.	A.	P.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	*No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	1	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	24	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of notices issued & disposed of together with the

NOTICES.

1	2	3	4	5	6 No. complied with.		
Section or By-law.	Substance of Section or By-law.	No. pending on 1st Jan. 1925	No. issued during the year	Total.	Voluntarily.	By prosecution.	By transfer to WD for Departmental execution and recovery of cost.
343	Use or permitting use of book from public or circulating library by infected person ...	....	...	...	...	...	...
345	Failure to give information of small-pox ...	...	2	2	...	2	...
346	Entering city within forty days of innoculation for Small-Pox without certificate ..	...	..	...	...	...	...
349 (21)	By-law prohibition against sale of articles of food intended for human consumption without obtaining Sanitary certificate ...	3	11	14	14	...	....
356 (3)	Prevention of inspection of copies of rules and by-laws publicly exhibited.	...	...	...	...	....	....
,, (4)	Destruction, etc. of board exhibiting printed copies of by-laws and rules...	....	...	....	...	...	...
365 (7)	Failure to produce licence on request.	....	....	...	...	...	...
368	Failure to obey requisition to attend, produce document or give evidence..	....	....	...	...	...	...
376 (1)	Failure of occupier to obey requisition to permit owner to comply with provisions of Act. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	Removal etc. of notice exhibited by or under order of the Corporation...	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material from land vested in the Corporation or deposit of matter or encroachment in or on river, estuary, etc.	...	....	...	...	...	...

statement of prosecutions instituted during the year 1925.

PROSECUTION.													
	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14		16	17
No. cancelled.	No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1925.	No. instituted during the year	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed. Rs.	A.	P.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	*No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11	11	9	10	0	0	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	.	...	....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the number of cases admitted and treated in the Corporation Dispensaries during 1925.

Name of Dispensary.		No. of cases treated in 1924.	No. of cases treated in 1925.	No of cases admitted in 1925.	Minor operations performed.		Average daily attendance during 1925.	Date on which the institution was opened.	Remarks.
					1924.	1925.			
Royapuram **Dispensary**	...	23003	58561	20891	97	324	160	1st July 1924	
Washermanpet Do.	...	78974	93208	42776	1617	1546	255·36	1913	
Mannady Do.	...	85104	111099	44725	1016	1307	304·38	12th Sept. 1923.	
Mafuskhan Do.	...	79373	97055	34593	409	432	265·90	2nd Sept. 1923.	
George Town Do.	...	135671	125632	41774	1058	922	344·19	Oct. 1919,	
Mint Street Do,	...	101440	110469	39706	504	847	302·65	2nd Sept. 1923	
Puliantope Do.	...	71456	77226	37608	684	533	212	14th June 1922.	
Bauliah Naidu Do.	...	91681	104921	47492	2440	2337	287·45	1898	
Kilpauk Do.	...	47749	48250	23170	554	630	132·06	21-11-1919	
Nungambakam Do.	...	40822	49183	20314	225	349	134·74	24th Oct. 1923	
Chintadripet Do	...	108109	123356	55709	1608	1937	355	1-5-1909	
Triplicane Do.	..	92235	118663	46297	770	433	325	about 1920	
Pudupakam Do.	...	20086	65405	24350	144	438	174·41	1st July 1924	
Teynampet Do.	...	24950	26804	10109	309	231	73·43	20th June 1921	
Mylapore Do.	...	21267	66552	25955	134	381	182	1st July 1924,	

Statement showing the Number of admissions in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals and the chief diseases treated.

Name of Diseases.	Isolation Hospital, Krishnampet.						Infectious Diseases Hospital, Royapuram.						Remarks
	1924.			1925.			1924.			1925.			
	Total No. admitted	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100.	Total No. admitted.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100.	Total No. admitted.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100.	Total No. admitted.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100	
Small pox ...	192	30	15·7	792	94	11·87	322	24	.45	448	58	15·1	
Chichen pox ...	65	....	...	71	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	11	...	...	33	..	...	7	...	...	47	...	...	
Mumps ...	...	....	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ...	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other diseases ...	14	5	35·7	29	2	6.89	45	1	2·22	19	2	10·6	
Diptheria ...	...	...	....	1	1	100	...	...	...	....	....	...	
Herpes	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	
Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Dropsy ...	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholra ...	61	30	49·2	91	44	48·35	47	13	27·66	156	67	36·4	
Diarrohea ...	14	4	28·6	27	7	25·91	...	...	...	53	6	11·3	
Dysentry ...	6	...	...	6	1	16·66	...	....	...	1	...	...	
Gastrities ...	....	...	...	1	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantile Convulsions.	....	....	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	....	...	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	100	
Pneumonia ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	50	
Anemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	1	1	100	
Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
Worms ...	...	...	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	....	
Contacts ...	118	...	...	456	1	·21	108	...	....	150	...	...	

List of licensable places dealt with during 1925.

Purposes.	No. of Applications.	No. Sanctioned.	No. Refused.	No. Pending.
Aerated water Factory	32	21	1	10
Bake houses	78	70	3	5
Candles	2	2	...	...
Bones	2	1	...	1
Preparing dyes	...	...	...	...
Cartstands	14	13	...	1
Carpets	2	2	...	....
Cattleyards	879	784	7	88
Chemicals	38	37	...	1
Condiments	33	28	4	1
Cocoanut Fibre	15	15	...	...
Cotton	2	2	...	...
Catgut	1	1	...	...
Fish	14	14	...	...
Fat	1	1	...	...
Tallow	...	...	...	...
Flour	84	78	3	3
Gilding	68	67	...	1
Haystable	94	79	...	15
Sowri hair	19	19	...	...
Hides	2	2	...	...
Horns	6	6	...	...
Indigo dyeing yard	59	57	....	2
Leather	150	139	...	11
Markets	44	40	1	3
Meat stalls	111	55	53	3
Oil cloth	....	....	....	...
Fleshing	2	2	...	...
Oil mill	176	155	12	9
Oil boiling	13	13	...	...
Oil storing	254	213	1	40
Paper	1	1	...	....
Paddy boiling	351	314	...	37
Rags	2	1	...	1
Pigsty	4	4	...	...
Wool	6	6	....	....
Soap	20	13	6	1
Skins	18	18	...	...
Spirits	118	91	1	26
Sweet meat bazaar	272	222	16	34
Turpentine	23	16	...	7
Dairy Produce	186	184	...	2
Onions and Garlic	76	68	...	8
Lodging house	52	45	...	7
Laundry	57	5	2	...
Butcher	54	54	...	...
Sugar	8	8	...	...
Ice factory	...	...	...	...
Flask	2	2	...	...
Hemp	2	2	...	...
Fins	2	2	...	...
Hoofs	2	2	...	...
Jute	2	2	...	...
Rosin	23	22	...	1
Brick Kiln	23	12	10	1
Lime Kiln	13	11	2	...
Total	3512	3071	122	319

List of Articles of food destroyed during in 1925.

1	Plaintains	1 Baskets 9 Bunches 1909
2	Mangoes	40 Baskets 1971
3	Govas	60
4	Orangee	1 Basket & 1463
5	Egss	354
6	Trash	3 Trays
7	Biscuits	1 Dealwood Box & 1 Tin
8	Cocoanut Slices	1 Basket
9	Onions	3 Lory Loads 62 Baskets 16 mds 3½ viss.
10	Sword Fish	13 Baskets & 36
11	Apples	301
12	Berries	81
13	Melons	1 Basket 165 & Slices
14	Bread loves	4
15	Wood apple	12
16	Entrails	2 Visses
17	Fish Ordinary	70 Baskets 5 heaps 104 lbs & 16
18	Plaintain roots	26 pieces
19	Ground nuts	2 heaps
20	Wall nuts	1 Bag
21	Fruits	171
22	Cigarettes	1 case of 50,000 Packets
23	Vegetable Greens	6 heaps
24	Cocoanut	76
25	Lime Fruits	2 Baskets and 2142
26	Sheeplungs	11
27	Cashewnut fruits	¼ Basket
28	Garlic	2 Vises
29	Chutness	3 Plates
30	Sheeplegs	11
31	Dates	2 Bundles
32	Molases	40 Baskets
33	Prawns	4 Baskets & 7 heaps
34	Dool cakes	28
35	Bengal Gram	101 Bags
36	Sheep head	2
37	Crabs	6
38	Broken rice	4 Rags
39	Beans	6 bags
40	Sugar	5 Bags 2½ Seers
41	Rice	14 Bags & 5 measures
42	Brinjals	6 Baskets 4 mds. 149
43	Palmyra fruits	1 Basket
44	Curd	1 measure
45	Cooked Rice	4 plates
46	Aerated Waters	132 Bottles
47	Potatoes	23 Vises
48	Gingelly Seeds	1 Bag
49	Grapes green	3½ Visses 5 Seens
50	Tomatoes	181
51	Custard apples	26 Baskets & 708
52	Cherries	21 Tins
53	Pomogranates	6
54	Corn flour	
55	Masalvadi	11½ Plates
56	Pumpkins	43
57	Cabages	25
58	Sago	I Bag
59	Cucumber	7
60	Chocolates	285 Tins
61	Nestles food Cundensed Milk	2218 Tins
62	Chewing gum	50 jars
63	Jack fruits	294½ fruits & 26 slices
64	Cheese	1 Bundle
65	Milk	4 measures
66	Lactogen	100 Tins
67	Marmalade Jam	24 Tins
68	Cocoa	20 Tins
69	Ale	8 Casks
70	Mutton	16 mds. 69 seers 482 lbs & 2 plates of chops
71	Fish curry	
72	Fowl Curry	

TABLE 1.

Showing the No. of samples examined in each month of the year 1925-26.

1925-26.	Chemical.	Bacteriological.	Grand Total.
	Total.	Total.	
April 1925	65	66	131
May 1925	73	82	135
June 1925	54	60	114
July 1925	65	66	131
August 1925	60	60	120
September 1925	44	56	100
October 1925	54	54	108
November 1925	58	59	117
December 1925	81	100	181
Other analyses	150	150	——
Vibrio tests	——	250	——
Totals for 1925-26.	704	993	1697

TABLE II

Bacteriological Results—Raw Water—Lactose Fermenters & average Number of microbe per c. c.

192 –1926.	No. of Samples examined in each month.	Lactose fermenters in 60 c. c. & upwards %	Average Total count per c. c. on avg. at 37c.	Lactose fermenters in 60 c.c. & upwards %	Average Total count per c c on ag at 37 c.	Lactose fermenters in 20cc & upwards %	Total count per on ag at 370 37 c.	Lactese fermenters in 10 c. c. & upwards, %	Total count per c c on avg. at 37 c.	Lactose fermenters in 5 c. c. & upwards, %	Total count per c. c. on avg. at 37 c.	Lactose fermenters in 1 c. c, & upwards %	Average Total count per c. c ag. at 37 c.
April 1925 ...	12	...	...	...	...	34	590	16	820	50	740	...	...
May 1925 ...	15	13	640	7	500	33	630	20	790	20	760	7	480
June 1925 ...	15	20	580	27	770	13	840	27	630	13	870	...	...
July 1925 ...	19	21	530	6	520	26	720	11	1100	26	1090	11	800
August 1925 ...	10	...	...	...	...	20	1200	50	980	30	1280	10	1300
September 1925...	9	...	...	...	...	33	810	11	840	56	1300	...	...
October 1925 ...	13	...	...	...	...	16	190	38	980	31	1270	15	1300
November 1925...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	880	25	980
December 1925 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1170	20	1110

Table III — Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds—Lactose fermenters and average number of Colonies per cc.

1925-26. Month	Bed No. 1.													Bed No. 2.													Bed No. 3.												
	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·5 cc. per cent	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
April 1925 ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	750	50	460	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	50	450	...	...	...	...	50	910	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	580	...	...	50	630	...	...
May ,, ...	3	...	...	34	210	33	400	...	...	33	350	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	360	...	...	50	420	...	...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	50	280	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	170	...	...	50	560	...	...
July ,, ...	2	...	...	50	170	...	...	50	960	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	650	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	290	...	...
August ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1800	...	...	2	...	...	50	380	...	...	...	...	50	670	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	590	50	1300	...	...
September ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	510	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	34	400	33	210	33	500	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	740	...	...	50	600
October ,, ...	2	50	60	50	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	34	300	33	600	33	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
November ,, ...	4	50	260	25	300	25	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	67	620	..	760	33	490	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	400	...	...	50	560	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Table III.—Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds—Lactose Fermenters and average no. of Colonies per cc.—*contd.*

1925-26 Month.	Bed No. 4.													Bed No. 5.													Bed No. 6.												
	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in·60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in·60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
Apirl ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	34	360	33	280	33	600	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	500	...	...	7	...	...	15	400	30	480	30	480	25	320	...	...
May ,, ...	2	...	...	50	200	50	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	140	...	...	50	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	80	15	280	70	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	430	...	...	50	420	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	240	...	...	7	29	100	29	430	42	500	...	...	...	...	..	...
July ,, ...	2	...	..	...	...	50	300	...	...	...	...	50	980	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	4	50	200	...	...	25	560	...	...	25	110	...	...
August ,, ..	2	...	...	50	240	..	...	50	500	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	25	160	25	800	...	...	...	...	50	1320	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	67	720	33	600	...	...
September ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	180	...	...	50	400	...	.	3	...	...	34	650	66	380	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33	260	67	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	560	...	...	3	...	...	67	320	33	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	67	330	...	...	33	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	4	...	...	...	...	50	570	25	710	25	690	...	...	3	...	...	33	350	...	...	...	...	67	600	...	...	4	50	240	...	...	50	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table III.—Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds-Lactose Fermenters and average number of Colonies per cc.—*contd.*

1925—1926. Month.	Bed No. 7.													Bed No. 8.													Bed No. 9.												
	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
April 1925 ...	3	...	...	33	199	..	...	34	450	33	600	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	900	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	100	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	3	...	...	33	160	67	230	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	50	400	50	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June „ ...	1	100	190	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	100	700	...	...	4	25	380	...	...	25	160	...	...	...	...	50	670
July „ ...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	50	100	...	...	50	100	...	..	9	...	...	11	210	...	...	...	...	22	690	67	560
August „ ...	2	50	80	...	...	...	...	50	720	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	100	1500	6	17	120	17	170	17	200	...	...	17	860	32	650
September „ ...	6	50	70	16	340	16	250	...	...	18	840	...	...	2	...	...	50	870	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	490	50	280	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	2	...	...	50	350	...	...	...	...	50	790	...	...	3	33	100	...	...	67	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33	710	83	490	...	...	34	520	...	...
November „ ...	3	34	510	...	..	33	600	...	...	...	...	33	570	4	25	240	...	...	25	420	...	..	25	600	25	720	2	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	780	...	...
December „ ...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table III.—Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds—Lactose Fermenters and average number of Colonies per cc.—*contd.*

1925—1926. Month.	Bed No 10.													Bed No. 11.													Bed No. 12.												
	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
April 1925 ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	480	50	800	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	50	600	...	...	50	600	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	120	...	...	...	...	50	[illegible]
May ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	180	...	...	50	420	...	...	2	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	400	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	740	...	...	2	...	...	50	320	...	...	50	110	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	100	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	33	150	...	...	33	820	34	600	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	520	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	670	...	...
August ,, ...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	400	...	...	50	820	...	...	2		...	50	460	...	...	...	...	50	300	...	...
September ,, ...	2	50	310	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	270	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	600	...	...
October ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	100	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	320	50	290	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	700	...	...
November ,, ...	3	33	140	...	...	33	400	34	500	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	460	50	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	33	150	...	...	67	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table III—Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds—Lactose Fermenters and average number of Colonies per cc—contd.

1925-26 Month.	Bed No. 13.													Bed No. 14.													Bed No. 15.												
	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in-10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
April 1925...	3	34	300	...	...	33	400	33	480	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	590	2	50	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	640	...	...
May " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	570	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	34	410	...	...	66	520	...	...	3	...	...	34	300	33	680	...	...	33	510	...	...
June " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	690
July " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	460	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	190	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	320	...	...
August " ...	1	...	...	...	...	100	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	270	...	...	50	650	...	...	2	...	...	50	140	50	680	...	...	...	...	...	...
September " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	850	...	...
November " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	34	280	33	170	33	460	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	490	...	...
December " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1480

Table III —Showing the Bacteriological results of Filter Beds—Lactose Fermenters and average number of Colonies per cc.—*Contd.*

1925-26.	Bed No. 16.													Bed No. 17.													Test Tap.												
Month.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in ·60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in ·20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in ·10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in ·5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in·1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	No. of Samples examined.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 60 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 20 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in ·10 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in ·5 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.	L. F. in 1 cc. per cent.	T. C. per cc.
April 1925...	3	...	...	34	350	...	...	33	510	33	580	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	570	50	410	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	400	...	...	30	620	40	800	20	1500
May ,, ...	3	34	300	...	...	33	420	...	...	33	290	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	330	50	600	...	...	8	...	...	13	560	13	490	37	580	37	640	...	...
June ,, ...	1	100	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	680	50	960	25	670
July ,, ...	1	100	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	100	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1660	33	420	34	650
August ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	50	250	...	...	50	400	...	...	2	...	...	50	280	50	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	770	33	960	...	...
September ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	1	100	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	33	410	...	...	34	500	33	570	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	840	50	590	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1100	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	600	...	...	50	690
November ,, ...	3	...	...	34	280	...	...	...	...	66	650	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	67	400	33	600	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	750	33	890
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	430	5	70	17	570	5	800	48	840	20	840

Table IV.—Chemical Results of Raw, Filtered and Mixed Waters in monthly averages expressed in parts per 100,000.

Description of Samples.		Raw Water.					Bed No. 1.					Bed No. II					Bed No. III.					Bed No. IV.				
1925-1926. Month.		No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.
April	1925 ...	12	0·0022	·00418	0·1769	Nil	2	·0095	0230	·1235	Nil	2	·0120	·0220	2000	Nil	2	·0070	0290	·1540	Nil	3	·0110	·0230	·1710	Nil
May	,, ...	15	0·0040	·00432	·2061	Nil	3	0089	0284	·2008	Nil	3	·0120	·0240	·1460	Nil	2	·0132	·0254	·1894	,,	2	·0124	·0306	·1760	,,
June	,, ...	15	·0035	·0460	·1913	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	2	·0184	·0280	2249	Nil	2	·0095	·0326	·1851	,,	2	·0079	·0337	·1973	,,
July	,, ...	19	·0036	·0482	·2007	Nil	2	·0078	0268	2000	Nil	2	·0117	·0326	2000	Nil	1	·0100	·0312	·2353	,,	2	·0090	·0326	·2167	,,
August	,, ...	10	·0036	·0436	·2162	Nil	1	·0090	·0346	·2667	Nil	2	·0095	·0246	·1696	Nil	2	·0067	·0336	·1797	,,	2	0078	·0303	·2000	,,
September	,, ...	7	·0029	·0486	·1917	Nil	2	0046	·0302	·1486	Nil	3	·01441	0257	·2140	Nil	2	·0134	0284	·1923	,,	2	·0042	·0258	·1889	,,
October	,, ...	13	0021	·0389	·1616	Nil	2	·0031	·0280	·1285	Nil	3	·0113	·0238	·1888	Nil	...	...	...	...	,,	2	·0067	·0206	·1467	,,
November	,, ...	4	·0021	·0351	1428	Nil	4	·0043	·0194	·1057	Nil	3	·0085	·0187	1160	Nil	2	·0022	0190	0047	,,	4	·0113	·0213	·0948	,,
December	,, ...	3	Trace	·0355	·1411	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	1	·0034	·0136	0952	Nil	1	Trace	0224	·1048	,,	...	...	...	...	...

Table IV.—Chemical Results of Raw, Fltered and Mixed Waters in monthly averages expressed in parts per 100,000.—(*Contd*)

Description of Samples	Bed No. V.					Bed No. VI.					Bed No. VII.					Bed No. VIII.					Bed No, IX.				
1925—1926. Month	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.
April 1925 ...	1	·0060	·0200	·1840	...	7	·0090	·0240	·1500	...	3	·0150	·0210	·9083	...	1	·0120	0240	·0700	...	1	0070	·0240	·1830	...
May ,, ...	2	·0156	·0300	·2060	...	6	·0130	·0275	·2032	...	3	·0108	0190	·2280	...	2	·0069	·0286	·1974	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	1	·0106	·0292	·2000	...	5	·0095	·0334	·2330	...	1	·0124	·0248	·2125	...	1	·0090	·0268	·1854	...	1	·0022	·0312	·1538	...
July ,, ...	1	·0112	·0312	·2667	...	3	·0122	·0328	·2347	...	2	·0095	·0324	·2042	...	2	0067	·0304	·1897	...	9	·0137	0333	·1950	...
August ,, ...	4	·0066	·0307	·1562	...	3	0122	·0286	·2244	...	2	·0151	·0270	·2311	...	1	0156	·0492	·2526	...	6	·0088	·0313	·1630	...
September ,, ...	8	·0123	·0290	·2051	...	3	·0130	·0297	·1594	...	6	·0132	·0220	·2440	...	2	·0145	·0292	·2000	...	2	·0143	·0298	·1791	...
October ,, ...	3	·0100	·0217	·1907	...	6	0045	0213	1687	...	2	·0036	·0212	·1369	...	3	·0073	·0180	·1679	...	3	·0094	·0178	1740	...
November ,, ...	3	·0110	·0209	·1357	...	4	0094	0152	·1488	...	3	·0088	·0176	·1297	...	4	·0063	·0187	·1322	...	2	·0073	·0166	·1264	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IV—Chemical Results of Raw, Filtered and Mixed Waters in monthly averages expressed in parts per 100,000.—(*Contd*,)

Description of Samples.	Bed No. X.					Bed No, XI.					Bed No. XII.					Bed No. XIII.					Bed No. XIV.				
1925-1926. Month.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.
April 1925 ...	2	·0100	·0310	·1210	...	2	·0150	·0240	·2100	...	2	0140	·0280	·2060	...	3	·0120	·0260	·1890	...	2	·0130	·0270	·1990	..
May ,, ...	2	·0103	·0316	·1983	...	2	·015	·0211	·2865	...	2	·0138	·0296	·2290	..	1	·0060	·0300	.1850	...	3	·0046	·0409	·2325	...
June ,, ...	1	·0045	·0448	·1744	...	2	·0098	·0346	·2375	...	1	·0013	·0292	·2174	...	1	·0246	·0292	·2000	...	...	...	...	...	..
July ,, ...	3	·0089	·0308	·1890	...	2	·0151	·0325	·2222	...	1	·0056	·0380	·1778	...	1	·0096	.0292	1767	....	2	·0070	·0268	·2081	...
August ,, ...	1	·0200	·0312	·1767	...	2	·0101	·0280	·1926	...	2	·0075	·0258	·1985	...	1	·0050	·0312	·2000	...	2	·0129	·0414	·1713	...
September ,, ...	2	0062	·0274	·1791	...	2	·0093	.0284	·2955	...	1	·0034	·0256	·1641	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·0106	·0256	·1846	...
October ,, ...	1	·0096	·0112	·1391	...	2	·0093	·0274	1572	...	1	·0067	·0224	·1338	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·0045	·0136	·1800	...
November ,, ...	3	·0067	·0201	·1133	...	2	·0070	0200	·0827	...	3	0079	·0188	·0932	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	·0099	·0201	·1263	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

Table IV—Chemical Results of Raw, Filtered and Mixed Waters in monthly averages expressed in parts per 100,000—(*Contd*)

Description of Samples.	Bed No. XV.					Bed No XVI.					Bed No. XVII.					Test tap.				
1925-1926. Month.	No of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.	No. of Samples examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen Absorption.	Nitrate.
April 1925	2	·0090	·0260	·1980	...	3	·0210	·0200	·2790	...	2	·0100	·0280	·2660	...	9	·0080	·0300	·1570	...
May ,, ...	3	·0133	·0354	·2338	...	3	·0110	·0244	·1966	...	2	0160	·0292	·2659	...	7	·0080	·0277	·1763	...
June ,, ...	1	·0090	·0292	·2000	...	1	·0078	·0292	·2182	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·0145	0372	·1800	...
July ,, ...	2	·0109	·0232	·2081	...	1	·0078	·0292	·2182	...	1	·0124	·0258	·2439	...	3	·0084	·0351	·1811	...
August ,, ...	2	·0073	·0302	·1997	...	2	·0149	·0224	·3399	...	2	·0089	·0302	·2902	...	3	·0085	·0351	·1705	...
September ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·0100	·0248	·2167	...	1	·0100	·0268	·2634	...	3	·0075	·0291	·1935	...
October ,, ...	2	·0058	·0206	·1639	...	2	·0084	·0180	·5283	...	2	·0135	·0236	·1884	...	2	·0075	·0224	1450	...
November ,, ...	1	·0100	·0224	·1488	...	3	·0153	·0180	·1501	...	3	·0093	·0203	·1313	...	2	·0059	0190	1302	...
December ,, ...	1	·0224	·0336	·0762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	·0055	·0173	0755	0·0018

TABLE VII.

Seasonal variations in the organic content (absorbed oxygen) of Raw water for 3 years.

Year.	Average figures for "absorbed oxygen" (Tidy's) in parts per 100,000, during the various months of the year.											
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1923–'24	...	...	...	0·169	0·215	0·186	0·175	0·167	0·167	0·158	0·179	0·195
1924–'25	0.209	0·199	0·198	0·201	0·210	0·220	0·200	0·160	0·152	0·136	0·140	0·170
1925–'26	0·177	0·206	0·200	0·201	0·216	0·192	0·162	0·143	0·141	0·127	0·139	...

TABLE VIII

Average Depth of water in Red Hills Lake for 3 Years.

Year.	Average depth of water, expressed in ft. during the varions monthly of the year.											
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1923–'24	64·14	62·92	61·64	60·36	59·4	·58·38	57·78	61·52	62 29	61 74	60·45	59 28
1924–'25	57·78	56·28	5·11	54·13	53·32	52·32	54·93	58·83	6 49	63·13	62·19	61·04
1925–'26	59 59	58·42	58·36	57·02	57 2	57·53	58 75	62·54	64 47	65·75	65·11	...

TABLE IX.

Statement of Average Rainfall in Red Hills Lake for 3 years

Year.	Average Rainfall in inches during the various months of the year.											
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1923–’24	Nil	0·01	0 06	0·08	0 05	0.12	0·48	0·14	0·12	0·03	Nil	Nil
1924–’25	Nil	Nil	0·05	0 17	0·02	0·24	0·28	0·61	0·02	0 02	Nil	0·04
2925–’26	Nil	0·15	0·02	0·06	0·14	0·01	0·50	0·53	0·45	0·03	Nil	Nil

TABLE No. X.

Seasonal variations in the turbidity or opacity of raw water 1923.

Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.
Jany. '23		Feb. '23.—contd.		Apr. '23.—contd.	
14	32	27	17.5	11	
15	34	28	17·5	12	18·5
17	29	Average for		13	18·5
18	30	Feb.	18·2	14	18·5
19	28			15	18·0
20	29	Mar. '23.		16	18·0
21	27			23	18
22	24	1	17·5	24	17·5
23	24	2	17·5	25	17·5
24	27	3	18	26	17·5
25	23	4	18·5	27	17·5
26	24	5	18·0	28	17·5
27	21	6	18·0	29	17·5
28	20	7	18·0	30	18·0
29	22	8	18·0	Average for	
30	21	9	18·0	April.	17·8
31	22	10	18·0		
Average for		11	18·0		
Jany. ...	25·7	12	18·0	May '23.	
		13	18·0		18·0
		14	18·0	1	18·0
		15	18·0	2	18·0
Feb. '23.		16	18	3	18·0
		21	...	4	18·0
1	21	22	17·5	5	18·0
2	18	23	17·5	6	18·0
3	18·5	24	18·0	7	19·0
4	19	25	17·5	13	19·0
5	19	26	17·0	14	19·0
6	20	27	17·0	15	19·0
7	18	28	17	16	
8	19	29	17	17	20·0
9	19	30	17	18	19
10	20	31	17	19	19
11	19·5	Average for		20	19·0
12	17	March.	17·7	21	18·5
13	17			22	19
14	17	Apr. '23.		23	19
15	18			28	18
16	17			29	18·0
17	16·5	1	17·5	30	18
18	17	2	17·5	31	18
19	17	3	18·0	Average for	
20	16	4	18,5	May.	18·5
21	16	5	18·5		
22	17	6	18·5	June '23.	
23	17	7	17·5		
24	17·5	8	17·0	1	18
25	17	9	17·5	2	18
26	17·5 clear filtrate.	10	18·5	3	18

TABLE No.—X. Contd.

Seasonal variations in the turbidity or opacity of raw water 1923.

Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8 a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.
June' 23.—					
Contd.		Aug. '23.		Oct. '23.	
4	1 ·5			1	20 5
5	18·5	4	20·0	2	20·5
6	18 5	5	20 0	3	21·0
14	20·0	6	20 0	4	21·0
15	19·5	7	20·0	5	21·0
16	19·5	8	20·0	6	22·0
17	19·5	9	20·0	7	22·0
18	19·0	10	20·0	8	22·0
19	19·5	11	20 0	9	22·0
20	19·5	12	20·0	15	21·0
21	19·5	21	20·0	16	21·0
22	19·0	22	20·0	17	20·5
23	19·0	23	21·0	18	20·5
24	19·0	24	21 0	19	20·5
25	19·0	25	21·0	20	21·0
	19 0	26	22 0	21	21·0
Average for		27	22·0	22	21·0
June.		28	22·0	23	21·0
	18 0	29	22·0	24	20·0
		30	23·0	25	21 0
		31	2 ·0	26	20·0
July '23.		Average for		27	21·0
		August.	20·9	28	21·0
				Average for	
2	19·5	Sept. '23.		October.	21·0
3	19 5				
4	19·5	1	23·0	Nov '23.	
5	19·5	2	23·0	4	40
6	19·5	7	21·0	5	40
7	19·5	8	21·0	6	35
8	20	9	21·0	7	35
9	19	10	21·0	8	35
10	19	11	21·0	9	30
16	19	12	22 0	10	30
17	19	13	21·5	11	30
18	19	14	21·0	12	28
19	20	15	21·0	13	26
20	19	16	20·5	14	26
21	19	17	20	15	28
22	19	18	20·5	16	27
23	19·5	19	20·5	17	28
24	19·5	20	20·5	18	26
25	19·0	21	21	19	26
26	19	22	21	25	29
27	20	25	20·5	26	30
28	19·5	29	20·5	27	30
29	19·5	30	20·5	28	30
30	20·0			29	29
Average for		Average for	21·1	30	28
July	19·5	Sep.		Average for	
				November.	30·2

TABLE No. X.—Contd.

Seasonal variations in the turbidity or opacity of raw water 1923.

Date.	Samples tested at 8. a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8. a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.	Date.	Samples tested at 8. a. m. everyday opacity of raw water.
Dec. '23.		Dec. '23.—Contd.		Dec 23. Contd.	
1	28	10	25	26	28
2	29	11	24	27	29
3	27	12	24	28	30
4	26	13	23	29	28
5	24	14	23	30	26
6	24	22	30	31	25
7	29	23	29		
8	26	24	28	Average for Dec.	26·6
9	26	25	28		

TABLE XI

Relation between Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Organic matter (indicated by Ammonias and Absorbed Oxygen) with reference to Bed No. 6.

Date of starting and closing each time.	Treatment for the Bed depth of sand in inches.	Serial Number of the Run.	Date of Chemical Examination.	Expressed in parts per 100,000					Observed oxygen tidy's process 4 hours for raw water.	Remarks.
				Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed oxygen tidy's 4 hours.	H_2S content Absorbed oxygen estimated after 5 minutes	True value for absorbed oxygen 6–7		
Columns No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5–9–24 to	18″	1st Run.	16–9–24	0·0080	0·0420	0·3260	0·1520	0·1740	0·2200	
11–10–24	...	,,	18–9–24	0·0140	0·0340	0·3330	0·2190	0·1140	...	
16–10–24	...	2nd Run.	22–10–24	0·0100	0·0380	0·2447	0·1270	0·1177	...	
...	...	,,	29–10–24	0·0080	0·0320	0·2870	0·1710	0·1160	...	
to	...	,,	1–11–24	0·0200	0·0200	0·3400	0·2460	0·0940	...	
7–11–24	...	,,	3–11–24	0·0340	0·0240	0·3480	0·2510	0·0970	0·2200	
15–11–24	16″	3rd Run.	18–12–24	trace.	0·0140	0·0970	0·0320	0·0650	0·1440	
12–12–24	...	4th Run.	22–12–24	0·008	0·0200	0·0880	0·0760	0·0120	0·1170	
15–12–24	...	,,	23–12–24	trace.	0·0 20	0·0920	0·0490	0·0430	0·1230	
...	...	,,	24–12–24	0·0080	0·0140	0·0700	0·0290	0·0410	0·1100	
to	13½″	,,	29–12–24	0·0040	0·0160	0·0550	0·04 0	0·0150	0·0770	
...	...	,,	3–1–25	0·0040	0·0140	0·1440	0·0500	0·0940	0·1780	
...	...	,,	6–1–25	0·0040	0·0220	0·0630	0·0310	0·0320	...	
9–1–25	...	,,	7–1–25	0·0020	0·0140	0·0970	0·0410	0·0560	0·1190	
24–2–25	,,	5th Run	2–3–25	0·0080	0·0300	0·1220	0·0230	0·7990	0·1440	
...	....	,,	5–3–25	0·0120	0·0240	0·1140	0·0440	0·0000	0·1490	

to	...	,,	9–3–25	0·0080	0·0260	0·1330	0·0800	0·0530	0·1440	
...	...	,,	11–3–25	0·0100	0·0280	0·1890	0·1111	0·0780	0·1680	+
...	12″	,,	14–3–25	0·0100	0·0240	0·1680	0·1130	0·0550	0·1790	
...	...	,,	16–3–25	0·0090	0·0200	0·2300	0·1300	0·1000	0·1700	+
....	...	,,	18–3–25	0·0160	0·0300	0·2000	0·1080	0·0920	0·2000	+
23–3–25	...	,,	21–3–25	0·0080	0·0280	0·2210	0·1470	0·0740	0·1790	+
28–3–25	...	6th Run.	1–4–25	0·0100	0·0240	0·1670	0·0780	0·0890	0·1770	
to	1″	,,	6–4–25	0·0140	0·0240	0·1850	0·0900	0·0930	0·1850	+
13–4–25	...	,,	8–4–25	0·0060	0·0200	0·2000	0·1070	0·0930	0·1900	+
17–4–25	...	7th Run.	20–4–25	0·0060	0·0300	0·1330	0·1050	0·0280	0·1580	
...	10½″	,,	22–4–25	0·0040	0·0180	0·1730	0·0950	0·0780	0·1950	
to	...	,,	27–4–25	0·0120	0·0240	0·2160	0·1260	0·0900	0·1950	+
30–4–25	...	,,	29–4–25	0·0120	0·0300	0·2160	0.1600	0·0560	0·1510	+
4–5–25	...	8th Run.	9–5–25	0·0060	0·0460	0·2100	0.0860	0·1240	0·2100	+
...	...	,,	11–5–25	0·0120	0·0260	0·1950	0.1274	0·0680	0·1660	+
....	....	,,	13–5–25	0·0120	0·0280	0·2050	0.1080	0·0970	0·1950	+
to	″	,,	16–5–25	0·0112	0·0364	0·2162	0.1368	0·0794	0·1946	+
...	...	,,	18–5–25	0·0096	0·0146	0·1895	0.1000	0·0895	0·2947	
...	...	,,	21–5–25	0·0190	0·0248	0·2154	0·1333	0·0821	0·1846	+
24–5–25	...	,,	23–5–25	0·0200	0·0208	0·2359	0·1231	0·1128	0·2000	+
27–5–25	...	9th Run.	1–6–25	0·0078	0·0268	0·2303	0.1091	0·1212	0·2303	+
to	9″	,,	8–6–25	0·0124	0·0380	0·2709	0.1538	0·1171	0·1744	+
11–6–25	...	,,	0–6–25	0·0124	0·0292	0·2632	0.2256	0·0376	0·2105	+
14–6–25	....	10th Run.	17–6–25	0·0100	0·0292	0·2000	0.1297	0·0803	0·2000	+
...	8″	,,	20–6–25	0·0050	0·0336	0·2444	0·1128	0·1316	0·1744	+
to	...	11th Run.	24–6–25	0·0050	0·0312	0·2000	0·1026	0·0974	0·2000	+
2–7–25	...	,,	29–6–25	0·0096	0·0302	0·2444	0·1667	0·0777	0·2222	+
6–7–25	...	12th Run.	10–7–25	0·0100	0·0314	0·2000	0·0900	0·1100	0·2146	
....		,,	13–7–25	0·0078	0·0312	0·2333	0·0750	0·1583	0·1857	+
to	9″	,,	18–7–25	0·0134	0·0492	0·2667	0·1444	0·1223	0·2111	+
....	...	,,	20–7–25	0·0134	0·0292	0·2854	0·2054	0·0800	...	+

N.B. + The Figures for "Absorbed oxygen" for filtered water is equal to or higher than those of raw water, in these cases.

TABLE XI.

Relation between Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Organic matter (indicated by Ammonias and Absorbed Oxygen) with reference to Bed No. 6

Date of starting and closing each time.	Treatment for the Bed Depth of sand in inches.	Serial Number. of the Run.	Date of Chemical Examination.	Expressed in parts per 100,000.					Absorbed oxygen tidy's process 4 hours for raw water.	Remarks.
				Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	Albuminoid Nitrogen.	Absorbed oxygen Tidy's 4 hours.	H_2S content Absorbed oxygen estimated ofter 5 minutes.	True value for absorbed oxygen 6–7		
Columns No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27–7–25	9″	12th Run.	22–7–25	0·0190	0·0360	0·2737	0·2316	0·0421	0·1895	+
30–7–25	...	13th Run.	3–8–25	0·0100	0·0312	0·2025	0·1023	0·1072	0·2190	+
to	8½	,,	5–8425	0·0112	0·0346	0·2139	0·1209	0·0930	0·2035	
11–8–25	...	,,	8–8–25	0·0156	0·0200	0·2400	0·1120	0·1280	0·2000	+
8–9–25	...	14th Run.	15–9–25	0·0100	0·0312	0·1500	0·0600	0·0900	,,	
...	...	,,	19–9–25	0·0072	0·0292	0·1474	0·0526	0·0948	0·1790	
...	...	,,	22–9–25	0·0218	0·0280	0·1538	0·1128	0·0410	0·1846	
...	...	,,	5–10–25	0·0025	0·0248	0·2000	0·1200	0·0800	0·1600	+
...	...	,,	7–10–25	0·0078	0·0268	0·7000	0·1053	0·0747	0·2000	+
to	—3″+9″	,,	14–10–25	0·0017	0·0200	0·1600	0·1100	0·0500	0·1600	+
...	...	,,	22–10–25	0·0062	0·0180	0·1455	0·0909	0·0546	0·1455	+
...	...	,,	26–10–25	0·0034	0·0180	0·1524	0·0762	0·0762	0·1714	
...	...	,,	28–10–25	0·0050	0·0200	0·1545	0·0820	0·0725	0·1727	
....	...	,,	4–11–25	0·0050	0·0136	0·1300	0·0800	0·0500	0·1208	+
...	...	,,	9–11–25	0·0112	0·0156	0·1767	0·1200	0·0567	,,	+
...	...	,,	19–11–25	0·0153	0·0136	0·1833	0·1600	0·0233	0·1524	+
25–12–25	...	,,	26–11–25	0·0053	0·0180	0·1653	0·1400	0.0253	0·1778	

N.B. + The figures for "Absorbed oxygen" for filtered water is equal to or higher than those of raw water in these cases

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIII.—Results of analysis of Samples taken from the Distribution System.

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts per 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
3–11–25	Sharaf Bagh Backyard Tap	490	20cc	....	Sy & c	...	trace.	0·0180	0·1045	trace.	...
3–11–25	Sharaf Bagh Bath Room Tap	510	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0017	0·0236	0·0909	...	...
13–11–25	V.M.R. Mudaliar's House Coum River Rd.	620	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace.	0·0180	0·1073	...	....
13–11–25	P. F, in front of Baptyst chapel Venkatesa Gramani Street	840	1cc	...	Sy & c	.	trace.	0·0112	0·0876	....	...
13–11–25	P. F., opposite **24**, Kanakappa Chetty St.	750	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace.	0·0136	0·0975	...	...
14–9–25	P F., Tap in Perambur Railway Station	300	60cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace.	0·0236	0·1579	...	...
4–9–25	P. F., at the junction of Govindan Street with Balaraman St., Chackelipalayam.	350	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0017	0·0360	0·1684	trace.	...
4–9–25	P.F, near Cattle trough in Vyasarpadi Road at the junction of Perambur High Road	430	10cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0006	0·0290	0·1600	...	...
4–9–25	Tap at the north end of Gantz Road opposite a Sait's Bungalow.	280	60cc	....	Sy & c	....	trace.	0.0280	0·1259	...	...

4-9-25	Platform Tap in Basin Bridge Railway Station.	600	60cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace	0·0304	0·1257	..	...
25-9-25	Ramsingh's P. F. Nariangadu Paracherry	400	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0 0034	0·0312	0·1600	...	...
25-9-25	Tap in Basket's Bungalow Victoria Cresent.	510	20cc	...	Sy & c	....	trace	0·0292	0·1600	...	...
25-9-25	Tap in Indian Red Cross Society House Montieth Road.	100	60cc	...	Sy & c	....	0·0039	0·0245	0·1500	...	...
25-9-25	Tap in No. 8 Hall's Road.	300	60cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0028	0·0226	0·1190	...	...
25-9-25	P. F., opposite Sami Reddichery Egmore	200	60cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace	0·0292	0·1405	...	...
25-9-25	Inside Tap in No. 3 Surammal Lane Egmore	360	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0022	0·0248	0·1405	...	...
15-10-25	Tap in 22nd Division W. W. Overseer's Office	600	10cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0011	0·0156	0·1200	Nil	...
15-10 25	Tap near latrine Mackay's Garden Cheri.	400	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0 0017	0·0180	0·1000	Nil	....
15-10-25	Tap near latrine Mohomedan Garden Cheri	500	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0011	0·0256	0·1200	trace	...
15-10-25	Bathing Fountain Allize Mulk Street Thousand Lights.	700	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0028	0·0136	0·1200	trace	...
15-10-25	Tap in Hall's Garden Cheri.	700	10cc	....	Sy & c	...	0·0022	0·0200	0·1100	trace	...
17-7-25	P. F., South of Purasawalkam Sewage Pumping Station.	1600	5cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0034	0·0412	0 1524	...	...

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIII.—Results of analysis of Samples taken from the Distribution System—*Contd.*

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts per 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
17-7-25	House tap in No. 72 Hindu Restaurant Washermanpet.	900	10cc	...	Sy & c	Sh 2	0·0045	0·0380	0 1619	...	...
17-7-25	P. F., in Kappal Ponnappa Chetty Street.	1040	5cc	...	Sy & c	Nil.	0·0124	0·0336	0·1297	...	...
17-7-25	Garden tax of Corporation Girl's School Tondiarpet.	7 0	20cc	...	Sy & c	Nil.	0·0100	0·0280	0 1297	...	...
17-7-25	P. F., in Avur Muthiah Mudali Street East of Thiruvuthiyur High Road.	65	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil.	0 0112	0·0248	0·1243	...	...
17-7-25	Northernmost Tap in Thiruvothiyur High Road.	910	20cc	...	Sy & c	S.H. 2.	0 0090	0·0200	0 0972	...	....
14-4-25	P. F., near Kilpauk Toll Gate.	600	5cc	...	Sy & c	....	0·0062	0·0292	0·1400	...	
14-4-25	P. F., at the junction of Madavakam Tank Road with Kelly Road.	580	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0034	0·0248	0·1200	...	
14-4-25	P. F., West of old Post Office Kilpauk Garden Road.	280	5cc	...	Sy & c	....	trace.	0·0268	0·1400	...	...

14–8–25	**Tap (inside) Yuvathi Kariyalaya Kilpauk.**	**890**	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0034	0·0268	0·1143	...	...
14–8–25	P. F. in Chinna Kilpauk on the Road to Aynavaram.	400	10cc	....	Sy & c	...	0·0022	0·0200	0·1429	...	...
28–8–25	House Tap in No.2 (Thandava Villa) Landers Gate Road.	560	10cc	...	Sy & c	...	0 0006	0·0292	0·1029	...	...
28–8–25	P. F., in Rattan Road turning Purasawalkam.	690	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace	0·0268	0·1029	trace	...
28–8–25	P.F,in Kandappa Chari Street at the Junction of Kolandavelu Street, Purasawalkam.	780	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0006	0·0312	0·1257	trace	...
28–8–25	P. F., at the junction of Padavathamman Koil St. with Vencatamma Samadi Rd.	890	10cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0017	0·0248	0·1474	Nil	...
28–8–25	Inside Tap in National Missionary Society House, Purusawalkam High Road.	910	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0 0017	0 0136	0·1053	Nil	...
27–5–25	P. F., in Thousand Lights West of Cathedral House.	380	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0078	0·0292	0·1196	...	...
5 6–25	Tap near Gasplant Madras Medical College.	690	20cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0011	0·0280	0·1231	Present	Nil
-6–25	Tap in High Court Buildings.	520	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0022	0·0236	0·1333	Preset	Nil
5–6–25	P. F, in front of the Dy. Police Commissioner's Office North Beach Road.	560	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0017	0·0292	0·1125	Nil	Nil
56—25	Tap at the entrance to the Harbour.	400	20cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0 0022	0·0,90	0·0889	Nil	Nil

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIII.—Results of analysis of Samples taken from the Distribution System—*Contd.*

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts per 1,00,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
5-6-25	Tap near the tram turning near Massey & Co., Royapuram.	400	20cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0045	0·0184	0·1222	Nil	Nil
5-6-25	Tap in front of Water Works Overseer's Office, Govindappa Naick Street.	220	20cc	....	Sy & c	Nil	0·0062	0·0180	0·1222	Nil	Nil
22-6-25	House Tap in No. 0 Vepery Church Road.	560	5cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0045	0·0168	0·1368	Nil	Nil
22-6-25	House Tap in No. 1 Maddox St., Vepery.	76	5cc	...	Sy & c	Nil.	0 0039	0·0302	0 1474	Nil	Nil
22-6-25	House Tap in No. 4 Bommu Chetty Street Wall Tax Road.	330	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0·0028	0·0292	0·1263	Nil	Nil.
22-6-25	House Tap in No. 397 Mint Street.	240	20cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0 0067	0 0292	0·1263	0 0500	Nil
22-6-25	House Tap in No. 129, Govindappa Naick Street.	360	10cc	....	Sy & c	Nil	0 0056	0·0292	0·1333	0·0750	Nil
22-6-25	Mr. Edward's Bungalow Old Jail Road Washermanpet.	120	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil	0 0045	0·0292	0 0923	trace.	Nil

25–6–25	House Tap in H. O.'s House, Mylapore.	200	60cc	...	Sy & c	Nil.	0·0028	0·0312	0·1230	Nil	Nil
25–6–25	Kitchen tap in Mr. Yakub Hussain's House.	160	60cc	...	Sy & c	Slight oil Smell.	0·0100	0·0212	0·1230	Nil	Nil
25–6–25	Tap opposite No. 72 Edward Elliot's Rd.	320	20cc	....	Sy & sh	Nil	trace	0·0268	0·1538	trace	Nil
3–4–25	House Tap in No. 95 Poonamallee High Road.	710	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0030	0·0200	0·1600	....	...
3–4–25	House Tap in No. 13, Police Commissioner's Office Road.	460	20cc	...	Sy & c	....	trace	0·0180	0·1400	...	...
3–4–25	House Tap in No. 20, Gengu Reddi Road Egmore.	680	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0040	0·0200	0·0820	...	....
3–4–25	House Tap in No. 9 Ormes Road.	310	10cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0040	0·0220	0·1030	...	...
15–5–25	P. F. Tawker's Chatram near Toll Bar.	740	5cc	...	Sy & c	....	0·0030	0·0300	0·1330	...	...
15–5–25	P. F., near Pinjarapole	530	10cc	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...
15–5–25	P. F., in otteri opposite Mr. Cooper's House.	620	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0060	0·0360	0·1560	trace	...
15–5–25	P. F., in front of Vyasarpadi Police Stn.	710	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0030	0·0340	0·1330	...	...
15–5–25	P. F. in front of Abdul Sathar & Co., Basu Road.	310	60cc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15–5–25	P. F., in Demellow's Road near Gujarati Mills.	600	5cc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15–5–25	House Tap in No. 82 Choolay Bazaar Road.	750	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0040	0·0300	0·1190	...	....

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIII—Results of Analysis of Samples taken from the Distribution System—*Contd.*

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts per 100,000	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
15–5–2	P. F., near Kilpauk TollBar.	560	5cc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
27–5–25	Garden Tap Indian School of Medicine Egmore.	420	5cc	...	Sy & Sh	...	0·0022	0·0351	0·1455	trace	...
27–5–25	House Tap in No. 87 Singana Chetty St. Chintadripet.	520	5cc	...	Sy & c	...	trace	0·0200	0·1212	trace	....
27–5–25	P. F., in Titharappa Mudali St, Triplicane.	420	10cc	....	Sy & c	...	0·0050	0·0312	0·1125	...	...
27–5–25	House Tap of Lady Sadasivier's Bungalow, Moubray's Road.	320	60cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0156	0·0268	0·1000	...	...
27–5–25	C. V. Krishnaswami Iyer's New House Lloyd Road.	400	20cc	...	Sy & c	...	0·0067	0·0360	0 0875	trace	...

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIV.—Results of analysis of Samples taken from the Cholera-infected Houses in the city in December 1925.

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
4-12-25	Tap in 117, Shunmugarayan Street.	800	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0011	0·0146	0·01200	Nil	Nil
4-12-25	Tap in 87, Pedariar Koil Street.	420	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·1200	Nil	Nil
4-12-25	Tap in 19, Thiappa Mudali Street.	760	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0134	0·1100	Nil	Nil
4-12-25	Tap in 37, Shunmugarayan Street.	850	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0200	0·0900	trace	Nil
4-12-25	Tap in 120, Broadway.	710	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0224	0·0900	trace	Nil
4-12-25	Southern most tap between A & B Block of B. Division Police Station.	900	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0224	0·0900	trace	Nil
4-12-25	Raw Water.	960	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0011	0·0312	0·01581	Nil.	Nil
4-12-25	Test tap at K. P. S	820	1cc	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
6-12-25	Tap in 66, Swami Naicken Street.	600	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·0757	trace	Nil
6-12-25	Tap in Dhobikhana Chetpet.	490	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·006	0·0112	0·0757	trace	Nil

6–12–25	Tap backside of 1/13, Vydyanatha Mudali Street, Chetput.	710	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0200	0·0757	Nil	Nil
6–12–25	P. F. west of old Post Office Kilpauk Garden Road.	540	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·0649	trace	Nil
6–12–25	Inside Tap No. 40, Avadanapapiah Road.	840	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·0865	trace	Nil
6–12–25	Raw water at Kilpauk end of the Conduit	1200	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0280	0·1405	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	Raw water.	1600	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0336	0·1400	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	Test tap at K. P. S.	1100	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0050	0·0180	0·0900	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	Tap attached Bdg. Overseer's Office 5th and 6th Divisions.	940	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·0900	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	Tap in 117, Shunmugarayan Street, 9th Division.	720	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0144	0·1000	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	Well Water. 1/35, Selvavinayagar Koil Street, 3rd Division.	Numberless.	0·01cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0224	0·1600	Present	trace
9–12–25	Well Water in 1/34, Selvavinayagar Koil Street, 3rd Division.	Numberless.	0·01cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0200	0·1800	Present	trace
9–12–25	Tap in 1/8, Selvavinayagar Koil Street 3rd Division.	920	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0180	0·1200	Nil	Nil
9–12–25	P. F., near No. 39, Selvavinayagar Koil Street, 3rd Division.	710	·1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·1000	Nil	N
11–12–25	P.F., in Front of W.H. Haller & Co. 8th Div	810	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0180	0·0007	trace	Nil

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XIV—Results of analysis of Samples taken from the Cholera-infected Houses in the city in December 1925.—(contd.)

Date of collection	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Results of Vibro test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
11-12-25	Tap in 117, Shunmugarayan Street, 9th Division.	740	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0017	0·0136	0·0600	trace	Nil
11-12-25	P. F., near No. 39, Selvavinayagar Koil Street, 3rd Division.	900	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·0700	trace	Nil
11-12-25	Tap in 1/8, Selvavinayagar Koil Street, 3rd Division.	560	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·0600	trace	Nil
11-12-25	Well water in No. 1/34 Selvavinayagar Koil Street 3rd Division	above 2800	0·01cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0022	0·0112	0·1000	0·2000	Nil
11-12-25	Well Water in No. 1/35 Selvavinayagar Koil Street 3rd Division	Numberless	0·01cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0078	0·0156	0·1400	0·1800	Nil
11-12-25	Raw water Kilpauk and of the conduit 21st Division.	1090	5cc	Nil	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
11-12-25	Test tap (K. P. S,) 21st Division.	680	5cc	Nil	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-12-25	P.F. in Wall Tax Road South End, 15th Dn	1000	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0·1000	Nil	Nil

13-12-25	P. F., at the junction of Erulappan Street Chinna Bazaar Road 13th Division.	1200	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0011	0·0124	0·0900	trace	Nil
13-12-25	P. F., in front of Govindaram Choultry, Sowcarpet 11th Division.	1300	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·1000	trace	Nil
13-12-25	P. F. in front of 257 Mint Street 12th Dn.	200	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0100	0·0800	trace	Nil
13-12-25	P. F. in front of Asst. Surgeon Hari Narayan's House 10th Division.	1050	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0100	0·0700	trace	Nil
13-12-25	Tap in 117, Shunmugarayan Street 9th Division.	980	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0078	0·1000	trace	Nil
13-12-25	Tap in No. 1/3 Selvavinayagar Koil Street 3rd Division.	860	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0078	0·0700	trace	Nil
13-12-25	P. F. near No. 39, Selvavinayagar Koil Street 3rd Division.	800	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0090	0·0700	trace	Nil

N. B. In this page the order in which names are written, are notice the same order in which the original is written. The divisions also are not printed. The printer should print in the order given and not as he likes

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY.

TABLE XV.—Results of Analysis of Samples taken from each Division in the city in December 1925.

Date of collection.	Source as per label.	Total colonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards.	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts per 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
16-12-25	P.F., in Royapuram Railway Station. 1st Dn.	520	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0 0168	0 0367	trace	Nil.
16-12-25	P. F., at the Junction of Ram Naick and Cemetry Road 2nd Dn.	550	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0100	0 0762	0 0200	Nil.
16-12-25	P. F. in Slaughter Housed Road near S. I. Office, Monegar Choultry 3rd Dn.	590	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0 0022	0·0146	0·0800	0 0250	Nil
18-12-25	P. F., in Ennore Road East of Korukupet Railway Station 4th Dn.	840	20cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0124	0 0900	0·0200	Nil
15-12-25	P. F. in 1st Line Beach near Deputy Police Commissioner's Office 5th Dn.	700	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0 0017	0 0124	0 0857	trace	Nil
9-12-25	Tap in Building Overseer's Office,(5th and 6th Divisions) 6th Division.	940	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0 0136	0·0900	Nil	Nil
4-12-25	Tap in 120, Broadway 7th Dn.	710	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0224	0·0360	trace	Nil
11-12-25	P.F., in front of W.H.Haller & Co 8th Dn.	810	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0 0180	0 0700	trace	Nil

11–12–25	Tap in 117, Shunmugarayan Street.	740	10cc	Nil	Sy &c	Nil	0·0017	0·0136	0·0600	trace	Nil
13–12–25	P. F., in front of the residence of Asst Surgeon Harinarayana.	1050	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0100	0·0700	trace	Nil
13–12–25	P. F., in front of Govinda Ramgopal Doss Choultry, Sowcarpet.	1300	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·1000	trace	Nil
13–12–25	P. F., in front of 257, Mint Street.	700	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0100	0·0800	trace	Nil
13–12–25	P. F., at the Junction of Erulappan Street with China Bazaar Road.	1200	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0011	0·0124	0·0900	trace	Nil
16–12–25	Tap near Science Block Medical College	1200	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0·0762	trace	Nil
13–12–25	P. F., in Wall Tax Road South end.	1000	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0·1000	Nil	Nil
20–12–25	P. F., in Tawker's Choultry near Tollgate	500	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0118	0·0300	Nil	Nil
6–12–25	Tap in No. 40, Avadanampapiah Road.	540	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·0865	trace	Nil
8–12–25	Tap in 130 Purasawalkam High Road.	410	60cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0112	0·0136	0·0800	Nil	Nil
8–12–25	Tap in 2 Church Road Vepery Division.	720	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	0·0022	0·0180	0·0900	Nil	Nil
8–12–25	Tap in Friend-in need Society, Poonamalle High Road.	600	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0200	0.0900	Nil	Nil
6–12–25	P. F., West of old Post Office Buildings, Kilpauk Garden Road.	540	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0156	0·0649	trace	Nil
6–12–25	Tap of back side of 1/13, Vaidyanatha Mudali Street.	710	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0200	0·0757	Nil	Nil

ANALYSIS OF THE MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY

TABLE XV-Results of analysis of Samples taken from each division in the city in December 1925.—Contd.

Date of collection	Source as per label.	Total clonies per C. C. on agar at 37° C.	Lactose Fermenters present in how many C. C. and upwards	Result of Vibrio test.	Colour and Transparency.	Smell.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen in parts per 100 000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen in parts per 100,000.	Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's) in parts 100,000.	Nitric Nitrogen.	Nitrites.
6-12-25	Tap in 66 Swami Naicken Street. 23rd Dn.	600	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0136	0·0757	trace	Nil
3-12-25	P F. in Nagopaya Street near Tiruvateswaranpet Temple. 24th Dn.	1010	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0192	0 0837	trace	Nil
10-12-25	Tap in Cooum Lock (P. W. D.) Chepauk. 25th Dn.	1200	1cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0 0800	trace	Nil
10-12-2	Tap in Presidency College opposite to the Central Block B. Canal Side. 26th Dn	900	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0124	0 0800	trace	Nil
19-12-25	P. F. in Pulibone Street. 27th Dn.	680	60cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0·0800	0·0150	Nil
10-12-25	P. F. at the end of Guffur Sahib Street from Ice House Road. 28th Dn.	1060	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0 0112	0 0700	trace	Nil
19-12-25	Tap in 55, Peters Road Royapet. 29th Dn.	1200	5cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0·0112	0 0800	0·0200	Nil
19-12-25	P. F. near Brodies Road Post Office, Brodies Road Mylapore. 30th Dn.	560	10cc	Nil	Sy & c	Nil	trace	0 0118	0 0700	0·0150	Nil

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Dose for Raw and Filtered water, cost of Bleaching powder and the Bacteriological Results for a fortnight in December 1925.

Date.	Average dose in terms of available chlorine for Parts per million.			available chlorine extracted from Bleach powder.	Volume of water chlorinated in million Gall.		Total quantity of bleach powder in lbs. required per day.	Total cost of Bleach powder at Rs. 12 per cwt. per day.	BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS. Raw water un-treated.		Raw water treated.		Filter water Resr No. I		Filter water Resr No. II.		Filter water Resr No. III		Filter water Resr No. IV.		Test tap at K. P. S.	
	Raw water.	Filt. water.	Super dose for Filter water.		Raw water.	Filter water.			L. F.	T. C.	L. F	T. C.	L, F.	T. C.	L. F.	T. C.	L. F.	T. C.	L. F,	T. C.	L. F,	T. C.
								Rs.														
20-12-25	0·8	0·7	...	24·00	0·25	13·00	400 lbs.	43	1cc	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60cc	430
21-12-25	0·9	0·5	...	25·14	...	13·00	240 ,,	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22-12-25	1·0	0·5	...	31 01	0·50	13·00	224 ,,	24	10cc	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5cc	520
23-12-25	0·9	0·5	...	30·60	1·00	13·00	258 ,,	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10cc	520	1cc	710	5cc	720
24-12-25	1·0	0·6	0·6+0.2	30·88	1·50	13·00	386 ,,	41	...	...	...	...	5cc	780	...	...	5cc	650	...	...	5cc	900
25-12-25	0 8	0·4	0·4+9·2	32 86	0·50	13·40	290 ,,	31	5cc	1060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10cc	800
26-12-25	0·8	0·4	0·4+0·2	32·52	1·00	13 70	275 ,,	30	5cc	1030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5cc	560	20cc	720
27-12-25	,,	,,	,,	,,	0·50	14·00	300 ,,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28-12-25	0·9	0·5	0·5+0·2	28·42	...	14·50	336 ,,	36	20cc	900	...	...	...	...	10cc	560	...	...	...	...	20cc	600
29-12-25	0·9	0·5	0·5+0·2	29·40	...	14·50	336 ,,	36	10cc	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20cc	400
30-12-25	1·0	0 6	0·6+0·2	28·12	...	15·00	448 ,,	48	20cc	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31-12-25	1·0	0·5	0·5+0·2	30·67	...	15·00	336 ,,	36	...	...	60cc	40cc	...	...	...	...	...	...	1cc	1200	60cc	70
1-1-26	1 1	0·6	0·6+0·2	29·12	...	15·00	400 ,,	43	10cc	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10cc	640
2 1-26	0 9	0·5	0·5+0·2	30·08	...	15·00	320 ,,	34	10cc	990	...	...	60cc	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20cc	460

TABLE XVII—Showing the beneficial effects of chlorination on the Test tap at the Pumping Station and the City Water Supply.

Date.	Source as per label.	L. F.	T. C.	Dose for Raw water.	Dose for filter water.	Super dose for filter water.
20-12-25	Test tap at K. P. S.	60cc	430	0·8 ppm.	0·7 ppm.	...
,,	P. F. in Tawker's Choultry	10cc	500	....	...	...
22-12-25	Test tap at K. P. S.	5cc	700	1 ppm.	0·5 ppm.	...
23-12-25	,, ,,	5cc	600	0·9 ,,	0·5 ,,	...
24-12-25	,, ,,	5cc	900	1·0 ,,	0·6 ,,	0·6+0·2
25-12-25	,, ,,	10cc	800	0·8 ,,	0·4 ,,	0·4+0·2
26-12-25	,, ,,	20cc	720	0·8 ,,	0·4 ,,	0·4+0·2
28-12-25	,, ,,	20cc	600	0·9 ,,	0·5 ,,	0·5+0·2
29-12-25	,, ,,	20cc	400	0·9 ,,	0·5 ,,	0·5+0·2
31-12-25	,, ,,	60cc	70	1·0 ,,	0·5 ,,	0·5+0·2
1-1-26	,, ,,	20cc	640	1·1 ,,	0·6 ,,	0·6+0·2
2-1-26	,, ,,	20cc	460	0·9 ,,	0·5 ,,	0·5+0·2
4-1-26	,, ,,	10cc	640	0·9 ,,	0·5 ,,	0·5+0·2
6-1-26	,, ,,	60cc	50	1·10 ,,	0·7 ,,	0·7+0·2
8-1-26	,, ,,	60cc	100	1·2 ,,	0·8 ,,	0·8+0·2
9-1-26	P. F. near Naryangadu Paracheri, 20th Division	60cc	130	1·2 ,,	0·9 ,,	0·9+0·2
,,	Tap at the back yard of Sir A. P. Patro's Bungalows 20th Division.	20cc	120	...	...	...
,,	Inside tap of Mr. Sivarama Menon's House, Hall's Road Junction.	1cc	830	...	...	..
,,	Test tap at K. P. S.	60cc	80	...	...	...
11-1-26	,, ,,	20cc	100	1·1 ,,	0·9 ,,	0·9+0·2
12-1-26	,, ,,	60cc	80	1·1 ,,	0·9 ,,	0·9+0·2
5-1-26	,, ,,	20cc	280	0·9 ,,	0·6 ,,	6·6+0·2

TABLE XIX—Showing the Relation between organic matter expressed as "Absorbed Oxygen" and dose of Chlorine for Raw Water.

Expressed in parts per million.

Date.	Absorbed oxygen.	Dose of Chlorine.	Ratio $\frac{\text{Absorbed. Oxygen.}}{\text{Dose of Chlorine.}}$
		June 1925.	
[illegible]-6-25	2·303	0·9	2·559
10-6-25	2·105	0·7	3·007
11-6-25	1·053	0·8	1·316
12-6-25	2·000	0·9	2·222
13-6-25	2·000	0·9	2·222
15-6-25	2·091	0·9	2·323
16-6-25	2·364	0·8	2·955
17-6-25	2·000	0·8	2·500
19-6-25	1·946	0·8	2·433
20-6-25	1·744	0·8	2·180
24-6-25	2·000	0·8	2·500
26-6-25	2·128	0·8	2·660
29-6-25	2·222	0·7	3·174
30-6-25	2·000	0·8	2·500
Average.	2·00	0·9	2·5
		July 1925.	
1-7-25	2·250	0·9	2·507
3-7-25	2·000	1·0	2·000
4-7-25	2·111	0·9	2·346
7-7-25	1·895	0·8	2·369
8-7-25	2·270	1·0	2·270
9-7-25	2·146	1·0	2·146
11-7-25	2·095	1·0	2·095
13-7-25	1·857	0·8	2·321

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Relation between organic matter expressed as "Absorbed Oxygen" and dose of Chlorine for Raw Water—*Contd.*

Expressed in parts per million.

Date.	Absorbed oxygen.	Dose of Chlorine.	Ratio Absorbed Oxygen. / Dose of Chlorine.
		July 1925—*Contd.*	
14–7–25	1·812	0	2·265
15–7–25	2·222	0·9	2·470
16–7–25	2·111	0·9	2·346
22–7–25	1·895	0·7	2·707
23–7–25	1·895	0·9	2·106
24–7–25	2·000	0·8	2·500
27–7–25	1·807	0·9	2·005
28–7–25	1·778	0·8	2·223
29–7–25	2·095	0·8	2·619
30–7–25	1·837	0·8	2·296
Average	2·0	0·9	2·3
		August 1925.	
3–8–25	2·190	0·9	2·4333
5–8–25	2·235	0·8	2·781
6–8–25	1·914	0·7	2·734
8–8–25	2·000	0·9	1·222
10–8–25	1·616	0·9	1·796
11–8–25	1·833	0·8	2·2662
15–8–25	1·905	0·9	2·117
22–8–25	1·632	1·0	1·632
24–8–25	2·290	1·0	2·290
27–8–25	2·000	0·8	2·500
Average.	2·0	0·9	2·3

TABLE XIX—Showing the Relation between organic matter expressed as "Absorbed Oxygen" and dose of Chlorine for Raw Water.—*Contd.*

Expressed in parts per million.

Date	Absorbed oxygen.	Dose of Chlorine.	Ratio $\frac{\text{Absorbed Oxygen.}}{\text{Dose of Chlorine.}}$
		Sept. 1925.	
7-9-25	2·054	0	2·568
11-9-25	2·000	1·0	2 000
19-9-25	1·790	0·9	1·990
21-9-25	1·949	0·8	2·436
29-9-25	1·894	0·8	2·367
Average.	1·9	0·9	2·3
		October 1925.	
3-10-26	1·158	0·9	1·287
5-10-25	1·600	0·7	2·286
6-10-25	1·333	0·7	1·904
7-10-25	2·000	1·0	2·000
8-10-25	1·556	1 0	1·556
10-10-25	1·730	1·0	1·730
10-10-25	1·474	1·0	1·474
10-10-25	1·600	1·0	1·601
10-10-25	1·800	0·9	2·1
10-10-25	1·867	0·8	2·334
10-10-25	1·455	0·8	1·820
10-10-25	1·714	07	2·306
10-10-25	1·727	0·9	1·92
Average.	1·6	0·9	1·9
		November 1925.	
12-11-25	1·208	0·9	1·342
12-11-25	1·524	0·8	1·905
Average.	1·4	0·9	1·6

TABLE XIX—Showing the Relation between organic matter expressed as "Absorbed Oxygen" and dose of Chlorine for Raw Water.—*Contd.*

Expressed in parts per million.

Date.	Absorbed Oxygen.	Dose of Chlorine.	Ratio $\frac{\text{Absorbed. Oxygen.}}{\text{Dose of Chlorine.}}$
		December 1925.	
14–12–25	1·429	1·0	1·429
Average.	1·4	1.0	1·4
		January 1926.	
1–1–26	1·244	1·1	1·131
2–1–26	0·700	0·9	0·777
5–1–26	1·217	1·0	1·217
7–1–26	1·333	1·1	1·212
16–1–26	1·629	0·9	1·81
27–1–26	1·368	1·1	1 244
Average.	1·2	1·0	1·2

Expressed in parts per million.

Month.	Average absorbed Oxygen.	Average dose of Chlorine.	Ratio Average. $\frac{\text{Absorbed. Oxygen.}}{\text{Dose of Chlorine.}}$
June 1925	2·0	0·81	2·5
July 1925	2·0	0·87	2·3
August 1925	2·0	0·87	2·3
September 1925	1·9	0·86	2·3
October 1925	1·6	0·88	1·9
November 1925	1·4	0·85	1·6
December 1925	1·4	1·0	1·4
January 1926	1·2	1·0	1·2

ANNUAL FORM No. A.—METEOROLOGICAL DATA—MADRAS.

Latitude 13°4″ North.

Longitude 18°15″ East.

Months.	Barameter.	Reading of Thermometer.						Difference between dew point temperature and mean air temperature.	Degree of humidity complete saturation being 100.	Prevailing directions of wind.	Rainfall.			
		Dry.				Dew point.	Mean maximum Solar radiation.				Number of days on which rain fell.	Total fall of rain during the month		Maximum fall of rain during 24 hours.
	Mean daily reading.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily range.	Mean daily value.	Mean daily value.								
January ..	29 925	84·1	65·9	18 2	74 4	65·9	These observations have been discontinued.	8·5	77	E. by N	2	1·33	4·19	1·18
February ...	·945	87·7	66·4	21·3	76 8	65·9		10·9	71	E by S	...	...		...
March ...	·877	88·4	71·7	16 7	79·6	70·5		9·1	76	S.E by E.	3	2 86		2·48
April .	·817	93·3	77·4	15 9	84·0	74·7		9·3	77	S. S E.	1	0·05	4.33	0 05
May ...	·729	97.3	79 5	17·8	85·8	73·2		12·6	70	S. by W.	8	4 04		2 03
June ...	·693	99 2	81·1	18·1	87·3	70 1		17·2	60	S. S. W.	7	0·24		0·10
July ...	·749	96·1	78·9	17·2	85·2	70·2		15·2	65	S W by S	10	3·81	11·15	1·18
August	·720	93·9	76·9	17 0	83·4	72·4		11·0	73	W by S	19	5·99		2·67
September ...	815	94·2	77·9	16·3	84·3	73·0		11·3	72	S W by S	3	1·35		1·29
October ...	·869	88·2	74·8	13·4	80·4	72·7		7·7	80	N. N. W.	20	16·72	47·17	3·16
November ...	·932	84 0	72·7	11.3	77·7	70·9		6·8	83	N E by E	18	16 97		3 08
December ...	30·006	80 9	70·5	10·4	75·2	69·4		5·8	84	N E by N	19	13·48		2·72
Annual ...	29·840	90·6	74·5	16·1	81·2	70·7		10·5	74	S. W.	110	66·84		...

Annual Form No. I—Births registered by divisions during the year 1925.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9			10	11
Divisions.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1921.			No. of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			Still births.	*Illegitimate births.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Royapuram ...	10,400	10,491	20,891	492	456	948	47·3	43·5	45·4	107·9	...	1·1	41·7	39·3	40·5	44	50
2	Tondiarpet ...	8,526	8,368	16,640	557	505	1,062	65·2	60·4	62·8	110·3	...	5·5	57·9	54·2	56·1	82	26
3	Washermanpet ...	1,992	11,785	23,777	671	567	1,238	56·0	48·1	52·1	118·3	...	6·6	40·8	47·4	47·9	61	40
4	Korukupet ...	8,667	7,973	16,640	394	401	795	45·5	50·3	47·8	98·3	...	6·4	47·1	45·4	46·3	58	23
5	Harbour ...	5,032	22,56	7,288	127	116	243	25·2	51·4	33·3	109·5	...	19·2	25·6	46·5	32·1	12	1
6	Muthialpet ...	9 670	5,961	15,631	160	147	307	16·4	24·7	19·6	108·8	...	10·2	16·9	26·5	20·5	22	3
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	7,102	5,953	13,055	238	189	427	33·5	31·7	32·7	125·9	...	7·4	30·9	34·4	32·5	18	6
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	8,120	1,997	5,117	63	58	121	20·2	29·0	23·6	108·6	...	27·9	20·8	36·1	26·8	9	...
9	Ammen Kovil ...	8,095	7,725	15,820	338	304	642	41·8	39·4	40·6	111·2	...	16·6	41·6	43·1	42·4	51	21
10	Seven Wells ...	9,748	9,880	19,628	297	308	605	30·5	31·2	30·8	96·4	...	30·8	35·3	31·8	33·5	39	41
11	Sowcarpet ...	4,283	3,177	7,460	74	90	164	17·3	28·3	22·0	82·2	...	13·9	19·6	26·1	22·4	14	7
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	8,953	8,622	17,575	356	336	692	39·8	39·0	39·4	105·9	...	10·2	41·1	38·9	42·1	50	11
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	8,762	8,510	17,272	296	274	570	33·8	32·2	33·0	108·0	...	9·9	34·1	35·9	35·0	58	30
14	Esplanade ...	1,548	1,116	2,662	44	44	88	28·3	39·4	33·0	100·0	...	29·9	28·3	39·4	33·0	6	2
15	Park Town ...	9,588	7,956	17,544	247	224	471	25·8	28·2	26·8	110·3	...	11·1	28·1	33·7	30·6	34	12
16	Perambur ...	15,492	13,967	29,489	735	685	1,420	47·4	49·0	48·2	107·3	3·0	...	36·7	38·9	37·8	98	55
17	Chulai ...	12,306	11,715	24,021	567	542	1.009	46·1	46·3	42·0	104·6	...	7·4	45·4	45·1	45·3	50	37
18	Purasawalkam ...	10,475	10,181	20,656	522	450	972	48·8	44·2	47·1	116·0	4·8	...	41·7	42·3	41·9	49	17
19	Vepery ...	10,075	9,224	19,299	459	415	871	45·6	45·0	45·3	110·6	2·3	...	43·3	45·9	44·5	37	29
20	Egmore ...	13,870	11,757	25,627	656	591	1,247	47·3	50·3	48·7	111·0	12·1	...	44·9	50·9	47·7	89	18
21	Kilpauk ...	9,667	8,873	18,540	365	356	721	37·8	40·1	38·9	102·5	0·1	...	35·6	36·6	36·1	44	31
22	Nungambakkam ...	11,242	10,402	21,644	430	441	871	38·2	42·4	40·2	97·5	5·6	...	32·5	33·9	33·4	28	38
23	Chintadripet ...	12,259	11,531	23,790	619	535	1,154	50·5	46·4	48·5	115·7	4·5	...	49·4	48·7	49·1	49	21
24	Thiruvateeswaranpet ...	12,556	11,639	24,195	707	682	1,389	56·3	58·6	57·4	103·7	2·0	...	50·8	53·8	50·6	60	40
25	Chepauk ...	7,054	6,223	13,279	366	328	794	51·9	52·7	59·8	111·6	18·4	...	46·4	46·8	46·5	44	12
26	Triplicane ...	8,675	7,831	16,506	344	362	706	39·7	46·2	42·8	95·0	2·8	...	38·2	41·1	39·6	44	15
27	Amir Mahal ...	7,591	7,663	15,254	396	423	819	52·2	55·2	53·7	93·6	...	4·9	51·8	48·3	50·1	40	12
28	Mirsahibpet ...	9,286	9,345	18,681	531	513	1,044	57·2	54·9	56·0	103·5	...	1·5	48·9	46·9	48·1	71	13
29	Rayapettah ...	11,606	11,167	22,773	546	476	1,022	47·0	42·6	44·9	114·8	4·5	...	31·1	39·2	39·4	44	12
30	Mylapore ...	9,394	8,464	17,858	320	335	655	34·1	39·6	36·7	95·5	...	4·8	34·6	53·6	35·5	30	7
	Total ...	2,77,044	2,51,747	5,28,791	11,917	11,153	*23,070	43·0	44·3	43·6	109·6	...	3·6	40·2	41·6	41·0	1335	630

*Included in the total number of births shown in columns 4 and 10.

Annual Form No. II—Statement of Deaths by divisions during the year 1925.

1	2		3	4	5			6			7	8																9		
Divisions.	Districts.		Area in acre.	Density per acre.	Population according to the census of the year 1921.			No. of Deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of Females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from													All Causes.			Mean ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric Fever	Other Fevers	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Tubercle.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Deaths from Child Birth.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Royapuram	...	557	37·5	10,400	10,491	20,891	513	458	971	112·0	0·34	1·4	0·19	...	3·0	0·1	3·9	10·0	1·8	6·2	0·14	0·2	19·1	49·3	43·7	46·5	39·1	38·4	38·7
2	Tondiarpet	...	464	36·4	8,536	8,363	16,899	573	582	1,155	98·5	0·06	2·5	0·36	...	4·0	0·06	5·0	14·3	2·3	9·8	0·30	1·5	28·2	67·1	69·6	68·3	71·8	57·5	64·6
3	Washermanpet	...	321	74·1	11,992	11,785	23,777	684	711	1,395	96·2	0·55	1·8	0·08	..	3·6	0·04	0·13	6·9	1·1	16·3	0·04	0·3	27·8	57·0	60·3	58·7	44·9	43·4	44·2
4	Korukupet	...	2,093	8·0	8,667	7,973	16,640	451	450	901	100·2	0·42	1·1	0·12	...	3·4	0·06	0·06	6·7	0·6	14·1	0·36	0·3	26·9	52·0	56·4	54·2	42·9	44·3	43·6
5	Harbour	...	114	63·9	5,032	2,256	7,288	201	182	383	110·4	0·43	2·9	...	..	9·0	0·14	2·3	6·9	3·2	12·3	0·41	1·6	13·4	39·9	80·7	52·6	34·4	67·4	44·6
6	Muthialpet	...	986	15·9	9,670	5,961	15,631	209	255	464	82·0	0·13	1·4	0·13	...	3·8	0·13	1·7	2·1	2·0	7·5	0·5	0·8	9·3	22·8	42·8	29·7	20·5	33·6	25·4
7	Kachaleeswaranpet	...	112	116·6	7,102	5,953	13,055	241	283	524	85·2	0·22	1·9	0·08	...	5·3	...	2·4	5·1	3·2	9·7	0·08	0·7	11·4	33·9	47·5	40·1	35·9	36·6	36·2
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	96	55·3	3,120	1,997	5,117	146	118	264	123·7	0·39	2·3	0·2	...	9·0	..	2·1	4·3	2·3	12·5	...	0·6	17·6	46·8	59·0	51·0	39·4	51·1	44·0
9	Ammen Koil	...	110	143·8	8,095	7,725	15,820	449	456	905	98·5	1·8	2·9	...	...	1·6	0·19	1·8	6·7	6·1	14·0	0·32	1·2	20·4	54·2	59·0	57·2	48·7	51·6	50·1
10	Seven Wells	...	123	159·6	9,748	9,880	19,628	644	563	1,207	114·4	7	1·4	0·05	...	2·4	0·1	1·2	9·5	6·4	11·7	0·31	1·1	26·7	66·0	57·0	61·5	49·8	48·1	49·0
11	Sowcarpet	...	58	128·6	4,283	3,177	7,460	129	139	268	92·8	...	1·2	..	...	1·2	0·4	0·67	2·9	3·0	6·7	0·13	1·3	18·2	30·1	43·8	35·9	31·1	45·6	37·8
12	Peddunaickenpet	...	155	113·4	8,953	8,622	17,575	435	436	871	99·8	0·34	1·0	0·12	...	2·0	0·2	1·3	5·8	4·6	11·5	0·17	0·7	22·0	48·6	48·7	49·6	44·5	47·8	46·1
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	114	151·5	8,762	8,510	17,272	370	371	741	99·7	0·12	0·5	...	...	4·5	0·3	0·17	5·3	1·9	9·0	0·58	0·6	19·9	42·2	43·6	42·9	41·8	44·9	43·1
14	Esplanade	...	139	19·2	1,548	1,116	2,662	322	112	434	287·5	2·3	·75	...	...	10·9	1·9	5·3	10·9	13·9	21·8	7·5	...	87·8	20·8	10·3	162·9	1744	1039	107·4
15	Park Town	...	120	146·2	9,588	7,956	17,544	324	342	666	94·7	0·06	4	0·34	...	3·2	0·3	0·28	3·9	1·3	7·9	0·17	0·6	19·7	33·8	43·0	38·0	34·5	39·8	36·9
16	Perambur	...	2,528	11·7	15,492	13,967	29,489	670	662	1,332	101·2	0·24	1·8	...	...	1·5	0·2	0·95	9·9	2·5	8·3	0·68	0·6	18·5	43·2	47·4	45·2	32·5	34·8	33·6
17	Chulai	...	230	104·4	12,306	11,715	24,021	587	600	1,187	97·8	0·04	1·4	...	...	2·2	0·3	2·2	8·5	2·7	11·3	0·08	0·5	20·3	47·7	51·2	49·4	38·8	39·6	39·2
18	Purasawakkam	...	269	76·8	10,475	10,181	20,656	410	462	872	88·7	0·24	1·7	...	...	1·6	0·1	2·2	7·9	2·6	9·1	0·19	0·4	16·1	39·1	45·4	42·2	35·3	35·2	35·2
19	Vepery	...	450	42·9	10,075	9,224	19,299	429	400	829	107·3	0·36	1·5	0·05	...	0·7	0·4	1·9	7·3	3·8	8·4	1·19	0·5	16·8	42·5	43·4	43·0	39·4	41·7	41·0
20	Egmore	...	698	36·7	13,870	11,757	25,627	448	490	938	91·4	0·2	·54	0·12	...	1·1	0·08	2·5	6·9	2·5	4·6	0·12	1·4	16·3	32·3	41·7	36·6	29·9	36·4	32·9
21	Kilpauk	...	1,099	16·9	9,667	8,873	18,540	370	350	720	105·7	0·37	1·8	0·16	...	0·3	0·2	1·5	7·2	2·8	6·5	1·6	0·4	16·5	38·3	39·5	38·8	35·1	33·2	34·2
22	Nungambakkam	...	1,996	10·8	11,242	10,402	21,644	388	361	749	107·5	0·33	·98	0·09	...	1·0	0·09	1·9	6·7	2·5	4·9	0·60	0·1	15·4	34·5	34·7	34·7	27·0	29·4	31·5
23	Chintadripet	...	201	118·4	12,259	11,531	23,790	551	497	1,048	110·9	0·13	·08	0·42	...	1·9	0·3	4·7	7·3	3·2	5·8	0·17	0·4	19·5	44·9	43·1	44·1	42·3	43·4	42·8
24	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	..	333	72·7	12,556	11,639	24,195	654	687	1,341	95·2	0·21	1·5	0·58	...	2·7	0·08	1·9	10·3	4·8	10·0	0·25	0·8	23·3	52·1	59·0	59·6	43·6	42·4	43·0
25	Chepauk	...	705	18·8	7,054	6,223	18,279	299	251	550	119·1	0·53	·23	0·3	...	1·3	0·5	2·2	4·4	4·4	6·7	0·60	0·3	20·0	42·4	40·3	41·4	35·4	37·9	36·6
26	Triplicane	...	168	98·2	8,675	7,831	16,506	322	337	659	95·5	0·84	1·5	1·3	.	1·2	0·3	1·6	6·1	2·3	5·8	0·24	0·5	18·3	37·1	43·0	39·9	31·7	35·4	33·4
27	Amir Mahal	...	169	90·3	7,591	7,663	15,254	458	436	894	105·0	0·65	1·3	0·26	...	2·4	0·3	2·3	10·2	3·7	11·0	0·26	0·7	25·5	60·3	56·9	58·6	48·1	43·8	46·0
28	Mirsahibpet	...	680	27·4	9,286	9,345	18,681	557	515	1,072	108·2	0·75	2·7	0·16	...	2·8	...	1·2	10·8	4·3	10·8	0·43	0·5	23·5	59·9	55·1	57·5	44·4	42·5	43·4
29	Royapettah	...	3,115	7·3	11,606	11,167	22,773	476	443	919	107·4	0·48	97	0·13	...	2·1	0·09	·61	8·9	2·5	7·8	0·53	0·8	15·5	41·0	39·7	40·4	33·9	33·6	33·7
30	Mylapore	...	1,525	11·7	9,394	8,464	17,858	390	351	741	111·1	0·22	3·0	0·06	...	1·2	0·2	·23	7·4	2·7	7·1	0·34	0·3	18·7	41·5	41·5	41·0	31·0	34·4	32·6
	Total	...	23,568	22·2	2,77,044	2,51,747	*5,28,791	12,700	12,300	25,000	103·3	0·4	1·4	0·18	...	2·5	0·19	1·8	7·6	3·0	9·1	0·41	0·7	20·0	45·8	48·9	47·3	39·5	40·5	40·1

* 526,911+1,880 (Mambalam extension).

Annual Form No. III.—Deaths registered by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.
1	Royapuram ...	68	75	69	68	80	59	62	88	92	81	105	124	971
2	Tondiarpet ...	88	90	88	105	90	58	73	94	87	105	116	161	1,155
3	Washermanpet ...	92	80	92	112	114	82	71	125	127	141	145	214	1,395
4	Korukupet ...	80	53	62	74	71	51	68	65	91	72	81	133	901
5	Harbour ...	31	33	30	35	30	23	29	34	28	29	34	47	383
6	Muthialpet ...	48	46	34	43	29	36	29	36	28	34	41	60	464
7	Kachaleeswaran Koil ...	42	44	38	44	48	36	27	31	39	48	55	72	524
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	30	20	24	23	32	18	15	15	25	20	16	26	264
9	Ammen Koil ...	90	75	71	73	75	76	56	63	58	56	81	131	905
10	Seven Wells ...	104	96	92	94	92	92	59	100	83	102	118	175	1,207
11	Sowcarpet ...	25	28	23	26	18	12	14	14	30	24	19	35	268
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	78	47	59	70	72	77	55	57	90	92	79	95	871
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	79	52	73	67	57	36	44	67	60	73	53	80	741
14	Esplanade ...	43	30	31	43	41	35	27	43	33	33	45	30	434
15	Park Town ...	69	44	60	45	39	50	43	65	45	69	59	78	666
16	Perambur ...	95	97	88	111	144	99	119	134	92	112	109	132	1,332
17	Chulai ...	73	103	103	95	100	75	101	92	84	100	120	141	1,187
18	Purasawalkam ...	78	64	94	73	91	58	75	70	63	63	59	64	872
19	Vepery ...	60	59	79	63	73	59	71	77	63	65	62	98	829
20	Egmore ...	74	67	83	83	91	72	62	93	71	81	72	89	938
21	Kilpauk ...	71	55	59	63	65	54	57	58	54	54	54	76	720
22	Nungambakkam ...	80	57	56	59	63	56	53	64	64	47	66	84	749
23	Chintadripet ...	84	73	69	85	103	70	71	89	93	82	84	145	1,048
24	Tiruvatteswaranpet ...	102	123	138	130	122	106	105	101	96	103	96	119	1,341
25	Chepauk ...	48	39	56	49	57	41	40	43	40	38	46	49	550
26	Triplicane ...	58	71	63	50	56	49	45	51	38	55	47	76	659
27	Amir Mahal ...	90	68	83	80	58	73	66	78	74	76	63	85	894
28	Mirsahibpet ...	101	100	98	119	92	84	58	92	87	71	77	93	1,072
29	Royapetta ...	73	73	80	72	79	64	66	79	82	68	94	82	919
30	Mylapore ...	67	68	62	84	60	42	51	74	59	46	67	61	741
	Total ...	2,121	1,930	2,057	2,138	2,142	1,743	1,712	2,092	1,980	2,040	2,163	2,882	25,000

Annual Form No. IV.—Deaths registered according to age by divisions during the year 1925.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Divisions.	Districts.	under 1 year		1 year & under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years,		20 years and under 30 years-		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Rayapuram	149	129	95	88	28	24	12	6	9	13	25	32	26	27	32	26	43	26	94	87
2	Tondiarpet	164	131	110	127	33	37	9	10	10	20	35	39	32	45	44	25	37	28	99	12[illegible]
3	Washermanpet	202	155	149	168	30	37	13	17	19	29	38	53	41	40	46	38	35	32	111	142
4	Korukupet	115	89	76	102	25	27	9	10	12	11	30	40	28	32	35	23	23	26	98	90
5	Harbour	49	41	44	40	14	12	1	5	7	8	13	14	13	20	21	8	13	8	26	26
6	Muthialpet	47	64	33	36	9	14	1	3	5	8	16	21	25	35	20	14	16	21	37	39
7	Katchaleeswaranpet	60	76	36	53	17	14	6	10	9	7	25	36	15	14	19	13	18	17	36	43
8	Kothawal Bazaar	31	22	17	21	3	3	3	8	4	5	15	19	14	12	20	5	15	9	24	14
9	Ammen Koil	103	92	76	69	31	28	12	9	8	18	42	61	33	42	50	28	37	32	57	77
10	Seven Wells	127	104	61	60	22	32	18	13	23	21	77	73	72	58	63	40	74	54	107	108
11	Sowcarpet	27	32	13	11	3	5	3	2	...	7	14	16	13	11	15	10	17	16	24	29
12	Peddunaickenpet	115	95	65	61	19	24	10	15	14	19	33	39	34	24	40	26	40	22	65	101
13	Trevelyan Basin	92	80	62	69	26	14	9	13	9	17	22	37	25	25	28	15	25	25	72	76
14	Esplanade	16	9	17	3	11	8	14	5	12	3	67	22	70	15	47	10	38	16	30	21
15	Park Town	95	83	50	64	7	14	6	9	6	16	20	31	24	21	24	22	30	19	62	63
16	Perambur	207	171	140	136	30	34	22	20	11	21	47	44	42	41	44	31	29	29	98	135
17	Chulai	178	170	129	126	33	25	10	24	16	18	34	30	35	30	34	28	27	30	91	11[illegible]
18	Purasawalkam	126	118	89	117	18	14	3	7	12	14	27	39	25	34	23	22	22	17	65	80
19	Vepery	116	110	81	81	22	21	11	11	13	11	32	38	32	22	29	21	18	14	75	71
20	Egmore	154	135	74	91	18	20	5	11	13	16	24	62	28	47	32	17	27	20	73	71
21	Kilpauk	102	96	68	58	20	18	9	7	5	10	23	33	38	24	22	16	25	10	58	78
22	Nungambakam	119	99	63	76	22	23	8	8	5	14	27	25	31	24	21	13	20	12	72	67
23	Chintadripet	171	127	93	109	24	18	16	6	10	14	46	43	30	30	33	19	40	29	88	102
24	Tiruvatteeswaranpet	172	156	132	135	29	40	9	5	14	20	43	58	43	53	48	34	43	42	116	144
25	Chepank	78	51	47	44	5	13	7	7	9	14	20	31	33	17	16	13	19	11	65	50
26	Triplicane	90	85	81	71	8	16	5	6	5	9	16	34	18	29	25	17	20	15	54	55
27	Amir Mahal	112	111	86	93	24	24	8	8	4	7	28	32	23	30	40	29	30	17	103	85
28	Mirsahibpet	148	147	113	109	29	29	15	13	9	22	28	38	35	30	40	24	39	20	101	83
29	Rayapettah	157	116	91	93	27	24	5	12	9	13	24	38	35	18	32	18	33	22	63	89
30	Mylapore	112	93	84	70	19	20	12	9	6	9	18	23	23	20	27	17	22	12	67	78
	Total ...	3,434	2,997	2,275	2,381	606	632	271	289	288	414	914	1101	936	870	970	622	875	651	2,131	2,343
	Ratio per 1,000 ...	288·2	268·7	111·9	114·0	21·4	23·1	9·8	11·4	11·9	16,4	15·1	21·2	29·2	23·7	29·8	27 7	46·4	4·8	16·2	2,0·44

Annual Form No. V—Deaths registered according to class by divisions during the year 1925.

1	2	3					4					5				
		Population (according to the Census of 1921).					Number of deaths registered.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
Divisions.	Districts.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
1	Royapuram ...	5,612	14,269	896	117	20,891	212	674	86	...	971	37·8	47·2	96·0	...	46·5
2	Tondiarpet ...	363	15,183	1,346	7	16,899	19	994	142	...	1,155	52·3	65·5	105·6	...	68·3
3	Washermanpet ...	1,197	21,184	1,427	6	23,777	42	1,274	79	...	1,395	35·1	10·2	55·3	...	58·7
4	Korukupet ...	377	13,844	2,395	24	16,640	8	737	156	...	901	21·2	53·3	65·3	...	64·2
5	Harbour ...	355	3,875	2,954	104	7,288	4	167	212	...	383	11·3	43·1	71·8	...	52·6
6	Muthialpet ...	1,102	12,349	2,179	...	15,631	4	418	42	...	464	3·6	34·6	19·2	...	29·7
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	1,859	10,259	879	58	13,055	44	444	36	...	524	23·7	43·3	41·0	...	40·1
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	190	3.943	951	33	5,117	2	246	16	...	264	10·5	62·4	16·8	...	51·0
9	Ammen Kovil ...	1,977	11,149	2,627	67	15,820	70	638	197	...	905	35·4	67·2	75·0	...	57·2
10	Seven Wells ...	1.410	17,207	931	80	19,628	74	1,032	101	...	1.207	52·5	60·0	108·5	...	61·5
11	Sowcarpet ...	10	7,058	41	353	7,460	...	268	...	...	268	...	38·0	...	...	35·9
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	13	17,261	247	37	17,575	6	853	12	...	871	46·2	49·4	48·6	...	49·6
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	23	17,082	112	105	17,272	6	735	...	...	741	26·1	43·0			42·9
14	Esplanade ...	12	2,450	100	72	2,664	(a) 5	146	5	1	157	...	58·9	50·0	1·4	58·9
							(b) 34	230	13	...	277	...	...	...	...	...
15	Park Town ...	851	16,372	262	59	17.544	19	645	2	...	666	22·2	39·4	7·6	...	38·0
16	Perambur ..	1,085	22,457	5,722	95	29,459	38	1,020	284	...	1,332	35·0	45·2	49·6	...	45·2
17	Chulai ...	1,410	22,167	437	7	24,021	43	1,118	25	1	1,187	30·5	50·4	57·2	14·3	49·4
18	Purasawalkam ...	3.088	17,146	382	40	20,656	91	772	9	...	872	29·4	45·0	23·6	...	42·2
19	Vepery ...	3,584	14,245	1,408	62	19,299	96	676	57	...	829	26·8	47·4	61·8	...	43·0
20	Egmore ...	4,582	18,682	2,238	125	25,627	118	733	87	...	938	25·8	39·2	38·9	...	36·6
21	Kilpauk ...	2,504	15.534	471	31	18,540	51	642	27	...	720	20·4	41·3	57·3	...	38·8
22	Nungambakam ...	3,045	16,944	1,524	131	21,644	67	623	58	1	749	22·0	36·8	38·1	7·1	34·6
23	Chintadripet ...	2,011	20,726	990	63	23,790	72	920	54	2	1,048	35·8	44·4	54·5	31·7	44·1
24	Tiruvateeswaranpet ...	776	15,249	8,115	55	24,195	19	775	547	...	1,341	24·5	50·8	67·5	...	69·6
25	Chepauk ...	412	9,861	3,004	...	13,277	14	381	155	..	550	34·0	38·6	51·5	...	41·4
26	Triplicane ...	50	16,060	383	13	16,506	...	638	26	...	659	...	39·4	67·9	...	39·9
27	Amir Mahal ...	536	8,956	5,752	10	15,254	33	461	400	...	894	61·6	51·5	70·8	...	58·6
28	Mirsahibpet ...	1,146	13,988	3,452	45	18,631	26	785	261	...	1,072	23·7	56·1	75·6	...	57·5
29	Rayapettah ...	1,891	19,324	1,485	73	22,773	44	797	76	2	919	23·3	41·1	51·2	27·4	40·4
30	Mylapore ...	2,671	14,640	528	19	17,858	95	613	33	...	741	40·1	41·9	62·5	...	41·0
	Total ...	44,160	4,29,155	53,586	1,890	5,28,791	1,345	20,450	3.198	7	25,000	30·0	47·6	60·2	3·7	47·3

Note.—(a) Deaths among residents of 14th Division-ratio calculated as per census population of 1921.

(b) Deaths among persons admitted in General Hospital from mofussils.

Annual Form No. VI.—Deaths registered from "Cholera" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Rayapuram	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3	5	2	7	0·48	0·19	0.34	0·1
2	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	0·12	...	0·06	0·06
3	Washermanpet	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	8	13	0·42	0·68	0·55	0·4
4	Korukupet	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	3	7	0·46	0·38	0·42	0·2
5	Harbour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	0·4	0·4	0·43	0·1
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	1	1	1	2	0·1	0·17	0·13	0·1
7	Katchaleeswaranpet	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	0·28	0·17	0·22	0·2
8	Kothawal Bazaar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·64	...	0·39	0·2
9	Ammen Koil	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	6	23	29	0·74	3·0	1·8	0·1
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	7	7	14	0·72	0·70	0·7	0·1
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1
12	Peddunaickenpet	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	6	0·34	0·25	0·34	0·6
13	Trevelyan Basin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	..	2	0·22	...	0·12	0·1
14	Esplanade	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	1	4	2	6	2·6	1·8	2·3	0·8
15	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0·13	0·06	0·2
16	Perambur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	5	7	0·13	0·36	0·24	0·1
17	Chulai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0·09	0·04	0·09
18	Purasawalkam	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	0.28	0.2	0·24	0·09
19	Vepery	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	7	0·3	0·43	0·36	0·05
20	Egmore	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	0·29	0·09	0·2	0·04
21	Kilpauk	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	0·41	0·34	0·37	0·05
22	Nungambakam	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	7	0·44	0·19	0·33	0·09
23	Chintadripet	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·24	...	0·13	0·08
24	Tiruvatteeswaranpet	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	0·32	0·09	0·21	0·02
25	Chepauk	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	0·28	0·8	0.53	0·07
26	Triplicane	1	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	3	11	14	0·35	1·5	0·84	0·1
27	Amir Mahal	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	0·26	1·0	0·65	0·06
28	Mirsahibpet	9	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	8	14	0·65	0·86	0·75	0·04
29	Royapettah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	7	1	5	6	11	0·43	0·54	0·48	0·09
30	Mylapore	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0·21	0·24	0·22	0·01
	Total ...	70	21	4	3	...	1	5	5	9	...	15	70	92	111	203	0·33	0·44	0·38	0·1

Annual Form No. VII—Deaths registered from "Small pox" by divisions durings each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
Divisions	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	...	1	6	9	4	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	18	11	29	1·7	1·0	1·4	1·1
2	Tondiarpet ...	1	8	11	10	3	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	25	17	42	2·9	2·0	2·5	1·7
3	Washermanpet ...	...	5	11	9	10	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	43	1·6	2·0	1·8	2·1
4	Kornkopet ...	1	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	10	19	1·0	1·3	1·1	1·4
5	Harbour ...	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	10	11	21	2·0	4·9	2·9	4·1
6	Muthialpet ...	2	6	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	1·4	1·3	1·4	0·6
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	1	5	6	10	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	13	25	1·7	2·2	1·9	0·7
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	1	3	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	1·9	3·0	2·3	0·3
9	Ammen Kovil ...	1	9	13	7	3	7	1	3	1	2	...	...	26	21	47	3·2	2·7	2·9	0·7
10	Seven Wells ...	4	5	7	7	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	14	27	1·3	1·4	1·4	0·7
11	Sowcarpet ...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	·93	1·6	1·2	0·4
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	2	2	2	4	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	7	17	1·1	8	·97	0·6
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	9	·47	·59	·46	0·8
14	Esplanade ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·3	...	·75	1·1
15	Park Town ...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	·31	·5	·4	0·8
16	Perambur ...	3	2	2	5	13	5	12	3	3	3	...	1	26	26	52	1·7	1·9	1·8	0·2
17	Chulai ...	2	6	14	5	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	14	22	36	1·1	1·9	1·4	0·3
18	Parasawalkam ...	...	6	10	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	19	17	36	1·8	1·7	1·7	0·3
19	Vepery ...	1	4	12	6	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	15	14	29	1·5	1·5	1·5	0·4
20	Egmore ...	1	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	·29	·85	.54	0·3
21	Kilpauk ...	3	10	7	5	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	18	15	33	1·9	1·7	1·8	0·3
22	Nungambakkam ...	5	4	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21	·8	1·2	.98	0·3
23	Chintadripet ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·16	...	·08	0·7
24	Thiruvateeswaranpet ...	6	9	10	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	18	18	36	1·4	1·5	1·5	0·5
25	Chepauk ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·43	...	·23	0·5
26	Triplicane ...	1	2	5	5	2	...	1	5	1	1	1	...	12	12	24	1·4	1·5	1·5	0·5
27	Amir Mahal ...	1	3	7	1	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	10	10	20	1·3	1·3	1·3	0·6
28	Mirsahibpet ...	4	7	14	11	5	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	27	24	51	2·9	2·6	2·7	0·7
29	Ravapettah ...	1	7	5	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	16	22	·52	1·4	·97	0·3
30	Mylapore ...	...	7	18	21	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	31	22	53	3·3	2·6	3·0	0·6
	Total ...	43	126	199	164	68	44	46	31	19	14	4	5	389	374	763	1·4	1·4	1·4	0·7

Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from " Measles " by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	0·38	0·19	0·2
2	Tondiarpet ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	3	6	0·29	0·36	0·36	0·1
3	Washermanpet ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0·17	0·08	0 05
4	Korukupet ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	0·25	0·12	0 06
5	Harbour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muthialpet ...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·1	0·17	0·13	0·06
7	Kachaleeswaranpet ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·17	...	0·08	...
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·5	...	0·2	0·2
9	Amman Koil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6
10	Seven Wells ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·1	...	0·05	0·06
11	Sowcarpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0·23	0·12	...
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Esplanade ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Park Town ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	3	3	6	0·31	0·38	0·34	0·1
16	Perambur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·06
17	Chulai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2
18	Purasawalkam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Vepery ...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0·11	0·65	0·2
20	Egmore ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0 14	0·09	0 12	0·2
21	Kilpauk ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·21	0·11	0·16	0·05
22	Nungambaukam ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0 01	0·1	0·09	0·09
23	Chintadripet ...	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	0·24	0·61	0·42	0·1
24	Tiruvatteeswaranpet ...	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	0·64	0·52	0·58	0·1
25	Chepauk ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	0 28	0·32	0·3	0·2
26	Triplicane ...	1	5	5	5	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	11	10	21	1·3	1·5	1·2	0·2
27	Amir Mahal ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	2	4	0·26	0·26	0·26	0·2
28	Mirsahibpet ...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	3	3	...	0·32	0·16	0·2
29	Rayapettah ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	0·26	...	0·13	0·09
30	Mylapore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0·11	0·06	0·1
	Total ...	15	13	20	17	5	7	4	11	2	2	...	...	41	55	96	0·1	0·2	0.2	0 1

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths registered from Plague by Divisions during each month of the year 1925.

Nil.

Annual Form No. X—Deaths registered from "Malaria" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1000 during previous 5 years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram	5	3	9	7	7	3	4	2	4	5	6	8	37	26	63	3·6	2·5	3·0	2·3
2	Tondiarpet	8	5	9	8	6	1	6	5	5	2	5	7	34	33	67	4·0	3·9	4·0	3·5
3	Washermenpet	5	7	12	8	5	5	4	8	9	8	6	9	40	46	86	3·3	3·9	3·6	1·2
4	Korukupet	8	5	5	4	1	2	4	1	6	6	3	11	30	26	56	3·5	3·3	3·4	1·6
5	Harbour	8	2	2	4	5	5	3	7	5	4	9	11	38	27	65	7·6	12·0	9·0	1·5
6	Muthialpet	5	5	2	6	5	6	3	3	6	6	6	7	29	31	60	3·0	5·2	3·8	1·0
7	Katchaleswaranpet.	5	2	2	3	1	5	6	8	6	10	7	14	37	32	69	5·2	5·4	5·3	1·7
8	Kothawal Bazaar	2	2	1	1	9	3	2	4	7	6	2	7	22	24	46	7·1	12·0	9·0	4·5
9	Amman Koil	1	2	2	...	1	3	1	4	5	2	2	3	11	15	26	1·4	1·9	1·6	3·1
10	Seven Wells	1	3	...	5	1	10	3	4	3	3	5	10	32	16	48	3·3	1·6	2·4	2·6
11	Sowcarpet	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	4	5	9	0·9	1·6	1·2	2·3
12	Peddunaickenpet	...	3	2	4	2	6	3	2	4	8	1	...	18	17	35	2·0	2·0	2·0	1·6
13	Trevelyan Basin	8	8	6	10	4	3	8	8	6	5	2	9	32	45	77	3·7	5·3	4·5	2·4
14	Esplanade	5	3	...	4	4	2	2	3	3	...	2	1	22	7	29	14·2	6·3	10·9	6·4
15	Park Town	6	7	5	1	2	5	7	...	2	7	4	10	27	29	56	2·8	3·6	3·2	1·9
16	Perambur	5	2	4	1	5	2	5	6	3	3	3	5	17	27	44	1·1	1·9	1·5	0·9
17	Chulai	3	...	5	2	6	1	5	6	4	6	6	8	24	28	52	1·9	2·4	2·2	0·9
18	Purasawakam	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	1	6	1	2	3	18	16	34	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·0
19	Vepery	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	7	7	14	0·7	0·8	0.7	1·9
20	Egmore	5	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	5	4	4	14	14	28	1·0	1·2	1·1	0·7
21	Kilpauk	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	6	0·2	0·5	0·3	1·0
22	Nungambakam	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	6	6	9	12	21	0·8	0·2	1·0	3·2
23	Chintadripet	2	3	1	...	9	3	4	5	3	2	5	9	22	24	46	1·8	2·1	1·9	1·1
24	Tiruvatteswaranpet	8	4	4	6	8	8	4	7	5	6	1	5	28	38	66	2·2	3·3	2·7	1·8
25	Chepauk	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	2	9	8	17	1·3	1·3	1·3	0·5
26	Triplicane	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	3	2	9	11	20	1·0	1·4	1·2	0·7
27	Amir Mahal	4	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	23	13	36	3·0	1·7	2·4	1·1
28	Mirsahibpet	5	5	6	5	6	3	...	6	6	...	6	5	27	26	53	2·9	2·8	2·8	0·9
29	Rayapettah	2	4	7	2	4	2	6	7	7	1	4	1	27	20	47	2·3	1·8	2·1	0·7
30	Mylapore	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	13	9	22	1·4	1·0	1·2	0·3
	Total ...	116	92	95	91	109	97	96	115	111	106	107	163	662	636	1,298	2·4	2·5	2·5	1·4

Annual Form No. XI—Deaths registered from "Enteric Fever" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Divisions.	Districts.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during the previous fiv eyears
1	Royapuram ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·04
2	Toydiarpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0·12	0·06	0·06
3	Washermanpet ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·04	...
4	Korukupet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0·12	0·06	...
5	Harbour ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·2	...	0·14	...
6	Muthialpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	0·1	0·17	0·13	0·01
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1
9	Ammen Koil ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·2	0·13	0·19	0·06
10	Seven Wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0·2	0·1	0·1
11	Sowcarpet ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·7	...	0·4	0·1
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	4	0·3	0·11	0·2	0·06
13	Trevelyin Basin ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	0·5	0·23	0·3	0·1
14	Esplanade ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	1·3	2·7	1·87	2·2
15	Park Town ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	5	0·4	0·12	0·3	0·2
16	Perambur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	0·2	0·14	0·2	0·03
17	Chulai ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	2	7	0·4	0.17	0·3	0·04
18	Purasawalkam ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	0·29	0·1	0·09
19	Vepery ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	7	0·2	0·54	0·4	0·2
20	Egmore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	·07	0·08	0·08	0·2
21	Kilpauk ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	0·01	0·34	0·2	0·2
22	Nungambakam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	0·19	0·09	0·05
23	Chintadripet ...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	3	8	0·4	0·26	0·3	0·2
24	Tiruvateeswaranpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·2
25	Chepauk ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	0·1	0·96	0·5	0·1
26	Triplicane ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	5	0.3	0.25	0·3	0·2
27	Amir Mahal ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	0·3	0·39	0·3	0·3
28	Mirsahibpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1
29	Rayapettah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·1
30	Mylapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0·9	0·23	0·2	0·2
	Total ...	3	3	4	7	21	8	15	7	11	9	5	6	49	50	99	0·2	0·2	0.2	0·1

Annual Form No. XII.—Deaths registered from "Other Fevers" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions	Districts.													Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	5	4	10	4	5	8	4	6	9	9	8	10	40	42	82	3·9	4·0	3·9	1·8
2	Tondiarpet ...	3	5	9	9	6	...	6	6	8	8	5	20	34	51	85	3·9	6·1	5·0	2·7
3	Washermanpet ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0·08	0·17	0·13	3·0
4	Kor kupet ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·12	...	0 06	2·7
5	Harbour ...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	11	6	17	2·2	2·7	2·3	1·2
6	Muttialpet ...	2	4	1	2	3	2	...	3	1	2	3	4	14	13	27	1·4	2·2	1·7	1·1
7	Kachaleeswaranpet ...	5	8	2	2	2	3	1	1	..	...	1	6	12	19	31	1·7	3·2	2·4	1·6
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	5	11	1·9	2·5	2·1	4·1
9	Ammen Koil ...	5	1	1	3	3	...	2	...	3	3	3	4	15	13	28	1·9	1·7	1·8	3·7
10	Seven Wells ...	4	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	...	1	8	15	23	0·82	1·5	2·1	3·0
11	owcarpet ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	0·93	0·31	0·67	3·8
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	10	13	23	1·1	1·5	1·3	2·3
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	0·11	0·23	0·17	2·7
14	Esplanade ...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	11	3	14	7·1	2·7	5·3	9·0
15	Park Town ...	...	1	1	...	0	1	...	0	...	0	1	1	2	3	5	0·21	0·38	0·28	2·3
16	Perambur ...	5	4	5	5	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	14	14	28	0·9	1·9	0·95	0·6
17	Chulai ...	4	7	4	7	1	4	3	2	4	8	5	3	25	27	52	2·0	2·3	2·2	0·7
18	Purasawalkam ...	4	1	9	5	3	1	2	2	4	2	1	11	19	26	45	1·8	2·6	2·2	0·8
19	Vepery ...	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	4	8	3	2	8	22	15	37	2·2	1·6	1·9	0·9
20	Egmore ...	2	1	4	2	10	6	5	5	2	6	11	9	33	30	63	2·4	2·6	2·5	1·1
21	Kilpauk ...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	10	2	4	4	14	14	28	1·4	1·6	1·5	0·6
22	Nungambakam ...	1	2	..	1	3	2	5	6	6	3	5	7	24	17	41	2·1	1 6	1·9	1·8
23	Chintadripet ...	2	5	4	8	16	8	12	13	13	8	12	12	58	55	113	4·7	4·8	4·7	3·2
24	Tiruvateeswaranpet ...	1	1	1	...	2	8	4	5	6	7	4	6	27	18	45	2·2	1·5	1·6	2 6
25	Chepauk ...	5	2	...	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	2	14	15	29	2.0	2·4	2·2	2·2
26	Triplicane ...	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	5	11	15	26	1·3	1·9	1·6	2·2
27	Amir Mahal ...	1	1	2	0	1	2	4	4	5	4	2	9	20	15	35	2·6	2 0	2·3	3·1
28	Mirsahibpet ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	6	2	3	1	1	11	11	22	1·2	1·1	1·2	4·9
29	Rayapettah ...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	8	6	14	0·71	0·54	0·61	3·1
30	Mylapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	0·11	0·35	0·23	3·7
	Total ...	55	60	76	64	75	60	67	77	103	91	85	127	471	469	940	1·7	1·9	1·8	2·8

Annual Form No. XIII—Deaths registered from "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1000 during previous 5 years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	15	12	14	16	13	12	18	23	25	13	22	26	100	109	209	9·6	10·3	10·0	8·5
2	Tondiarpet ...	22	11	13	28	23	12	10	16	9	19	34	34	123	118	241	14·4	14·1	14·3	14·1
3	Washermenpet ...	10	13	11	15	17	4	3	13	20	16	22	22	87	79	166	7·3	6·6	6·9	7·7
4	Korukupet ...	14	5	10	13	9	5	5	11	10	8	12	10	59	53	112	6·8	6·6	6·7	7·9
5	Harbour ...	4	4	6	5	2	4	4	4	3	4	...	10	28	22	50	5·6	9·8	9·6	7·8
6	Muthialpet ...	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	5	5	14	19	33	1·4	3·2	2·1	2·7
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	4	4	4	5	8	3	3	2	7	10	9	6	29	38	67	4·1	6·4	5·1	4·9
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	4	1	1	2	...	3	1	2	3	3	...	2	13	9	22	4·2	4·5	4·3	5·5
9	Amman Koil ...	9	8	8	9	14	7	8	8	6	5	11	13	58	48	106	7·2	6·2	6·7	7·5
10	Seven Wells ...	11	17	7	11	8	10	12	21	20	17	21	31	117	69	186	12·0	7·0	9·5	7·8
11	Sowcarpet ...	3	2	3	...	1	..	2	...	2	2	5	2	11	11	22	2·6	3·5	2·9	3·6
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	7	3	4	16	12	12	6	7	7	9	6	11	52	50	102	5·8	5·8	5·8	8·1
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	7	5	4	12	6	9	5	13	6	10	6	9	53	39	92	6·0	4·6	5·3	9·1
14	Esplanade ...	2	3	...	4	4	5	...	2	...	3	4	2	21	8	29	13·6	7·2	10·9	11·6
15	Park Town ...	4	5	6	6	5	8	2	7	7	7	6	5	32	37	69	3·3	4·6	3·9	3·1
16	Perambur ...	21	21	15	17	31	19	19	52	31	21	22	22	142	149	291	9·5	10·7	9·9	10·5
17	Chulai ...	12	22	20	20	16	14	20	25	15	13	8	17	103	99	202	8·4	8·5	8·5	10·9
18	Purasawakam ...	11	9	27	14	19	11	13	19	11	10	6	7	74	89	163	7·1	8·7	7·9	0·9
19	Vepery ...	10	10	9	7	13	8	14	18	13	7	13	19	66	75	141	6·6	8·1	7·3	9·1
20	Egmore ...	21	13	11	20	21	12	9	25	12	12	7	10	86	90	176	6·2	7·7	6·9	6·2
21	Kilpauk ...	7	5	12	12	11	11	11	23	14	12	9	7	74	60	134	7·7	6·8	7·2	7·4
22	Nungambakam ...	17	12	5	12	13	12	8	11	17	8	13	17	73	72	145	6·5	6·9	6·7	5·5
23	Chintadripet ...	15	9	10	14	16	17	11	22	24	15	9	13	88	87	175	7·2	7·5	7·3	9·0
24	Tiruvatteswaranpet ...	12	15	29	28	35	30	19	17	13	15	14	22	126	123	249	10·0	10·6	10·3	8·9
25	Chepauk ...	5	3	6	5	7	4	...	3	6	3	5	6	36	23	59	5·1	3·7	4·4	5·7
26	Triplicane ...	7	6	13	9	7	7	5	11	5	10	10	11	54	47	101	6·2	6·0	6·1	4·4
27	Amir Mahal ...	8	5	18	14	11	13	12	27	14	10	11	12	83	72	155	10·9	9·4	10·2	8·9
28	Mirsahibpet ...	13	17	16	21	18	11	12	27	31	16	6	13	96	105	201	10-3	11·3	10·8	8·8
29	Rayapettah ...	9	15	16	12	21	11	21	19	28	15	16	18	100	102	202	8·6	9·1	8·9	7·8
30	Mylapore ...	8	9	6	18	16	9	9	22	11	4	11	8	70	61	131	7·6	7·2	7·4	6·2
	Total ...	303	267	306	367	380	285	268	453	381	303	322	396	2,069	1,962	4,031	7·5	7·7	7-6	7·7

Annual Form No. XIV.—Deaths registered from "Tubercle" including Tubercle of the Lungs by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	Royapuram ...	3	3	3	2	2	4	...	4	4	3	7	8	21	17	38	2·0	1·6	1·8	1·7
2	Tondiarpet ...	6	4	1	1	5	4	8	3	2	5	3	2	20	19	39	2·3	2·8	2·3	3·0
3	Washermanpet ...	2	3	6	3	...	1	1	3	...	2	3	2	15	11	26	1·3	0·9	1·1	1·5
4	Korukupet ...	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	10	5·8	0·6	0·6	1·8
5	Harbour ...	3	2	...	1	...	...	5	3	1	6	2	...	11	12	23	2·2	2·7	3·2	3·0
6	Muthialpet ...	6	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	9	23	32	9·3	3·9	2·0	1·7
7	Kachaleeswaranpet ...	4	7	2	2	3	6	3	6	2	3	2	2	22	20	42	3·1	3·4	3·2	2·6
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	1·3	4·0	2·3	2·1
9	Amman Koil ...	15	3	9	10	13	1	9	9	7	7	6	8	57	40	97	7·0	5·2	6·1	3·3
10	Seven Wells ...	16	6	9	9	15	7	7	7	8	16	11	14	61	64	125	6·3	6·5	6·4	3·8
11	Sowcarpet ...	2	5	1	3	2	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	12	11	23	2·8	3·5	3·0	2·0
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	3	9	6	5	5	6	6	8	8	6	4	15	43	38	81	4·8	4·4	4·6	2·7
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	10	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	16	16	32	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·2
14	Esplanade ...	3	3	2	4	5	2	2	4	6	2	1	8	27	10	37	17·4	9·0	13·9	9·0
15	Park Town ...	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	5	3	2	9	13	22	0·9	1·6	1·3	2·1
16	Perambur ...	5	3	4	7	7	7	2	9	4	6	12	8	36	38	74	2·3	2·7	2·5	1·3
17	Choolai ...	2	4	6	8	7	5	6	2	4	5	11	7	29	36	65	2·4	3·1	2·7	1·7
18	Purasawalkam ...	5	1	3	11	5	4	6	4	5	5	1	4	24	30	54	2·4	2·9	2·6	1·6
19	Vepery ...	5	8	6	7	7	3	5	7	4	7	2	18	40	34	74	0·4	3·7	3·8	1·7
20	Egmore ...	5	4	6	5	6	3	2	8	8	11	6	5	34	30	64	2·5	2·6	2·5	1·6
21	Kilpauk ...	9	4	4	5	5	6	3	4	2	...	2	7	19	32	51	2·0	3·6	2·8	2·4
22	Nungambaukam ...	8	8	5	4	2	7	7	3	4	1	5	...	27	27	54	2·4	2·6	2·5	1·9
23	Chintadripet ...	6	3	9	4	10	5	3	2	9	10	5	9	44	31	75	3·6	2·7	3·2	2·4
24	Tiruvatteeswaranpet ...	7	15	10	6	14	8	12	12	9	10	4	10	61	56	117	4·9	4·8	4·8	2·8
25	Chepauk ...	4	2	7	4	9	10	5	2	3	4	4	4	26	32	58	3·7	6·0	4·4	2·8
26	Triplicane ...	4	4	2	8	1	4	5	3	4	4	...	4	14	24	38	1·6	3·1	2·3	2·2
27	Amir Mahal ...	3	4	6	7	4	3	5	4	5	3	6	7	27	30	57	3·6	3·9	3·7	3·1
28	Mirsahibpet ...	5	8	7	10	9	7	7	5	6	5	2	9	44	36	80	4·7	3·9	4·3	2·1
29	Rayapettah ...	...	3	3	6	7	3	7	4	1	2	9	11	34	22	56	2·9	2·0	2·5	1·8
30	Mylapore ...	5	5	3	4	5	4	...	8	3	3	5	4	33	25	48	2·4	2·0	2·7	1·2
	Total ...	148	180	129	136	160	118	119	127	117	138	120	162	814	790	1604	2·9	3·1	3·0	2·2

Annual Form No. XV.—Deaths registered from "Respiratory Diseases" excluding Tubercle of the Lungs by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total. Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Males.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years
1	Rayapuram ...	3	13	6	3	14	4	13	16	20	16	8	13	70	59	129	6·7	5·6	6·2	4·8
2	Tondiarpet ...	6	12	10	10	14	10	9	21	12	28	18	15	84	81	165	9·8	9·7	9·8	7·2
3	Washermanpet ...	17	22	18	30	35	21	22	36	34	47	40	65	206	181	387	17·2	15·4	16·3	8·9
4	Korukupet ...	11	12	16	21	16	14	23	15	29	23	16	39	122	113	235	14·1	14·2	14·1	7·8
5	Harbour ...	7	4	10	11	9	7	7	8	6	12	11	8	44	46	90	8·7	20·4	12·3	1·1
6	Muthialpet ...	14	13	10	11	7	5	7	13	5	8	10	14	49	68	117	5·1	11·4	7·5	5·9
7	Katchaleeswaranpet ...	12	7	10	11	18	10	4	5	10	10	16	14	58	69	127	8·2	11·6	9·7	8·7
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	10	6	2	3	10	3	3	3	6	5	4	9	34	30	64	10·9	15·0	12·5	8·9
9	Ammen Koil ...	16	21	15	24	17	26	15	12	12	12	22	30	113	109	222	14·0	14·1	14·0	7·3
10	Seven Wells ..	17	18	18	17	22	24	11	19	14	18	24	25	121	108	229	12·4	10·9	11·7	7·2
11	Sowcarpet ...	...	5	2	7	5	4	3	3	5	7	4	5	24	26	50	5·5	8·2	6·7	7·1
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	25	9	15	11	14	19	14	13	26	21	18	17	101	101	202	11·3	11·7	11·5	9·7
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	9	11	22	14	13	11	9	14	10	15	13	15	81	75	156	9·2	8·8	9·0	9·4
14	Esplanade ...	4	5	5	3	9	3	8	4	2	6	6	3	44	14	58	28·4	12·5	21·8	18·4
15	Park Town ...	14	8	14	8	8	13	10	11	8	13	18	13	75	63	138	7·8	7·9	7·9	8·6
16	Perambur ...	16	11	19	22	23	28	23	18	16	23	19	27	140	105	245	9·0	7·5	8·3	5·4
17	Chulai ...	20	27	11	17	20	22	25	21	22	22	31	34	140	132	272	11·4	11·3	11·3	7·1
18	Purasawalkam ...	11	19	17	10	16	12	23	16	8	16	19	20	94	93	187	9·0	9·1	9·1	6·0
19	Vepery ...	11	9	12	15	16	15	16	11	17	14	11	16	84	79	167	8·3	8·6	8·4	8·8
20	Egmore ...	6	12	18	15	7	8	7	10	6	7	15	7	57	61	118	4·1	5·2	4·6	5·9
21	Kilpauk ...	9	9	6	9	17	13	13	7	9	9	10	9	62	58	120	6·4	6·5	6·5	5·8
22	Nungambakkam ...	9	6	10	10	10	11	11	8	12	4	5	11	55	52	107	5·0	5·0	4·9	5·2
23	Chintadripet ...	10	17	12	10	7	9	7	6	11	13	15	22	72	67	139	5·9	5·8	5·8	7·6
24	Tiruvatteeswaranpet ...	19	22	32	27	20	19	23	22	21	14	11	13	109	134	243	8·7	11·5	10·0	6·2
25	Chepauk ...	7	6	10	4	9	8	5	7	12	7	6	8	50	39	89	7·1	6·3	6·7	5·3
26	Triplicane ...	7	5	8	8	9	5	6	9	9	10	8	11	45	50	95	5·2	6·4	5·8	4·6
27	Amir Mahal ...	16	14	15	15	17	19	9	17	15	11	10	10	80	88	168	10·5	11·5	11·0	7·3
28	Mirsahibpet ..	20	15	17	13	12	21	11	16	15	18	14	20	103	89	192	11·1	9·5	10·3	6·0
29	Royapettah ...	18	10	16	15	19	13	13	17	16	13	11	17	104	74	178	9·0	6·6	7·8	4·4
30	Mylapore ...	13	9	8	13	12	7	8	12	9	14	8	14	74	53	127	7·9	6·3	7·1	4·9
	Total ...	357	357	384	387	425	384	358	390	397	426	421	526	2,495	2,317	4,812	9·0	9·2	9·1	6·9

Annual Form No. XVI.—Deaths registered from "Injuries" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·14	0·10	0·14	0·4
2	Tondiarpet	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	0·50	0·10	0·30	0·8
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·10	...	0·04	0·2
4	Kor kupet	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	2	6	0·60	0·20	0·36	0·3
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	0·60	...	0·41	0·5
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	5	3	8	0·52	0·50	0·50	0·2
7	Kachaleeswaranpet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·14	...	0·08	0·2
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3
9	Ammen Koil	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	0·37	0·26	0·32	0·4
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	1	6	0·51	0·10	0·31	0·5
11	owcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0·31	0·13	0·2
12	Peddunaickenpet	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·22	0·12	0·17	0·1
13	Trevelyan Basin	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	10	0·46	0·70	0·58	0·2
14	Esplanade	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	2	3	1	2	19	1	20	12·3	0·89	7·5	8·2
15	Park Town	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	0·21	0·13	0·17	0·2
16	Perambur	...	4	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	11	9	20	0·71	0·64	0·68	0·6
17	Chulai	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·16	...	0·08	0·3
18	Purasawalkam	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	0·19	0·2	0·19	0·8
19	Vepery	2	2	...	...	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	15	6	21	1·5	0·65	1·1	0·3
20	Egmore	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·14	0·09	0·12	0·2
21	Kilpauk	...	2	[illegible]	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	4	21	9	30	2·2	1·01	1·6	0·4
22	Nungambakam	1	1	...	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	8	5	13	0·71	0·48	0·60	0·3
23	Chintadripet	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	0·24	0·09	0·17	0·2
24	Tiruvateeswaranpet	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	0·16	0·35	0·25	0·2
25	Chepauk	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	7	0·43	0·64	0·60	0·5
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	0·85	0·13	0·24	0·4
27	Amir Mahal	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	0·53	...	0·26	0·4
28	Mirsahibpet	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	3	8	0·54	0·32	0·43	0·2
29	Rayapettah	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	8	4	12	0·69	0·36	0·53	0·3
30	Mylapore	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	0·21	0·47	0·34	0·3
	Total ...	17	18	15	14	22	19	19	24	19	17	12	2[illegible]	146	73	219	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·4

Annual Form No. XVII—Deaths registered from "Child Birth" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during the previous five years
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	0·5	0·2	Not available.
2	Toydiarpet ...	1	1	2	...	1	5	2	3	2	3	3	3	...	26	26	...	3·1	1·5	
3	Washermanpet ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	0·5	0·3	
4	Korukupet ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	0·6	0·3	
5	Harbour ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	12	...	5·3	1·6	
6	Muthialpet ...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	13	13	...	2·2	0·8	
7	Katchaleswaranpet ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	9	9	...	1·5	0·7	
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1·5	0·6	
9	Ammen Koil ...	3	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	19	19	...	2·5	1·2	
10	Seven Wells ...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	5	5	1	...	21	21	...	2·1	1·1	
11	Sowcarpet ...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	10	10	...	3·1	1·3	
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	12	12	...	1·4	0·7	
13	Trevelyin Basin ...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	11	11	...	1·3	0·6	
14	Esplanade ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Park Town ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	10	...	1·3	0·6	
16	Perambur ...	...	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	18	18	...	1·3	0·6	
17	Chulai ...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	11	11	...	0·9	0·5	
18	Purasawalkam ...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	9	...	0·9	0·4	
19	Vepery ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	10	10	...	1·1	0·5	
20	Egmore ...	1	3	...	2	3	7	5	4	3	3	3	3	...	37	37	...	3·1	1·4	
21	Kilpauk ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	7	7	...	0·8	0·4	
22	Nungambakam ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0·2	0·1	
23	Chintadripet ...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	10	10	...	0·9	0·4	
24	Tiruvateeswaranpet ...	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	5	1	2	...	19	19	...	1·6	0·8	
25	Chepauk ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	0·6	0·3	
26	Triplicane ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	9	9	...	1·1	0·5	
27	Amir Mahal ...	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	11	11	...	1·4	0·7	
28	Mirsahibpet ...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	1·1	0·5	
29	Rayapettah ...	4	4	1	2	..	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	1·7	0·8	
30	Mylapore ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	6	...	0·7	0·3	
	Total ...	31	21	16	22	35	42	21	29	29	29	33	36	...	344	344	...	1·4	0.7	0·5

Annual Form No. XVIII.—Deaths registered from "Other Causes" by divisions during each month of the year 1925.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram ...	33	39	21	25	30	21	23	35	24	35	54	60	219	181	400	21·1	17·3	19·1	17·5
2	Tondiarpet ...	40	42	32	37	29	23	37	33	39	39	48	78	245	232	477	28·7	27·7	28·2	30·8
3	Washermanpet ...	53	29	32	46	46	47	35	65	62	68	74	104	309	352	661	25·7	29·8	27·8	19·1
4	Koruknpet ...	41	26	24	32	39	27	33	36	43	33	48	65	217	230	447	25·0	23·8	26·9	19·7
5	Harbour ...	4	9	5	11	10	4	5	10	8	9	10	13	53	45	98	10·5	19·9	13·4	17·7
6	Muthialpet ...	13	12	10	13	5	13	11	12	7	10	15	25	72	74	146	7·4	12·4	9·3	11·6
7	Kachaleeswaranpet ...	9	11	11	10	16	6	6	8	14	14	20	24	68	81	149	9·6	13·8	11·4	15·6
8	Kothawal Bazaar ...	9	5	12	8	10	7	5	4	7	6	10	8	59	32	91	18·9	16·0	17·6	15·5
9	Ammen Koil ...	31	30	23	18	23	28	19	24	21	24	23	54	158	165	323	19·5	21·4	20·4	23·9
10	Seven Wells ...	50	46	45	41	42	35	25	43	30	41	50	77	280	245	525	28·7	24·8	26·7	22·5
11	Sowcarpet ...	15	10	12	11	9	4	6	6	17	12	9	25	67	69	136	15·4	21·7	18·2	17·2
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	40	20	29	30	29	28	22	23	41	41	41	42	193	193	386	21·7	22·8	22·0	19·9
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	40	22	36	29	25	10	16	27	31	41	29	37	173	170	343	19·7	14·1	19·9	17·7
14	Esplanade ...	26	15	23	26	13	15	12	22	16	18	31	17	170	64	234	109·8	57·3	87·8	76·6
15	Park Town ...	43	17	25	27	21	22	19	40	25	33	27	45	167	177	344	17·4	21·0	19·7	16·8
16	Perambur ...	38	49	33	52	54	36	51	41	29	52	44	64	279	267	546	18·0	19·1	18·5	13·1
17	Chulai ...	30	36	41	38	43	24	41	32	34	43	57	68	245	242	487	19·9	20·7	20·3	16·2
18	Purasawakkam ...	32	23	24	19	39	24	26	25	28	26	29	37	157	175	332	14·9	17·3	16·1	15·0
19	Vepery ...	22	22	35	25	26	28	26	33	18	25	30	35	175	150	325	17·4	16·3	16·8	16·9
20	Egmore ...	39	29	36	31	39	33	32	41	32	37	26	50	207	210	417	14·4	17·9	16·3	15·6
21	Kilpauk ...	32	25	25	27	23	20	19	20	22	23	25	44	157	148	305	16·2	16·7	16·5	15·8
22	Nungambakkam ...	31	23	30	24	32	22	19	31	22	28	32	40	177	157	334	15·7	15·1	15·4	12·3
23	Chintadripet ...	43	32	30	44	40	25	32	39	30	34	36	79	252	212	464	20·6	18·4	19·5	17·7
24	Thiruvatteeswaranpet ...	40	51	48	50	38	31	42	35	39	45	61	59	270	269	539	21·5	23·1	22·3	18·9
25	Chepauk ...	24	20	29	28	25	13	21	20	20	16	26	23	152	113	265	21·5	18·2	20·0	17·0
26	Triplicane ...	33	38	24	18	29	25	21	14	15	24	22	39	157	145	302	18·1	18·5	18·3	17·1
27	Amir Mahal ...	46	32	28	35	21	27	29	21	29	46	31	44	205	184	389	27·0	24·0	25·5	20·2
28	Mirsahibpet ...	43	45	34	54	38	36	17	28	23	29	48	43	238	200	438	25·6	21·4	23·5	17·7
29	Royapettah ...	35	28	26	29	25	30	18	27	25	34	39	38	180	174	354	15·5	15·6	15·5	14·7
30	Mylapore ...	36	36	23	28	23	14	26	28	31	19	39	31	171	163	334	18·2	19·3	18·7	14·6
	Total ...	963	822	809	866	842	678	694	823	782	905	1,039	1,368	5,472	5,119	10,591	19·8	20·3	20·0	17·6

Annual Form No. XIX.—Comparing the Deaths from some of the principal diseases during the year with the deaths during the preceding 5 years

Years.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Plague.		Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary.		Respiratory System. Tuberculosis (Pulmonary.)		Respiratory System. Other Respiratory Diseases.		Injuries.		Deaths from child-birth.		All other causes.		Total Deaths.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,600.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,600.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
1920	22	0·04	109	0·2	41	0·08	8	0·02	560	1·1	66	0·1	1,774	3·4	4,671	9·0	77	0·1	920	1·8	3,431	6·6	296	0·6	234	0·5	9,209	18·2	21,418	41·3
1921	139	0·3	180	0·3	40	0·08	3	0·006	652	1·2	85	0·2	1,475	2·8	4,149	7·9	52	0·1	905	1·7	3,510	6·7	241	0·5	216	0·4	8,621	16·4	20,268	38·5
1922	17	0·03	1121	2·1	150	0·28	1	0 002	763	1·4	74	0·1	1,325	2·5	4,167	7·9	61	0·1	1,027	1·9	3,823	7·3	181	0·3	293	0·6	9,472	18·0	22,475	42·7
1923	21	0·04	151	0·3	25	0·05	1	0·002	783	1·5	51	0·1	769	1·5	3,778	7·2	76	0·1	1,192	2·3	3,342	6·3	214	0·4	330	0·6	9,200	17·5	19,933	37·8
1924	97	0·2	197	0·4	32	0·06	...	...	971	1·8	65	0·1	616	1·2	3,700	7.0	121	0·2	1,347	2·6	4,130	7·8	216	0·4	322	0·6	10,146	19·3	21,960	41·7
Mean of the last 5 years ...	59	0·1	352	0·7	58	0·1	3	0·006	746	1·4	68	0·1	1,192	2·3	4,093	7·7	77	0·2	1,078	2·0	3,657	6·9	230	0·4	279	0·5	9,330	17·6	21,211	40·1
1925	203	0·4	763	1·4	96	0·2	...	...	1293	2·5	99	0·2	940	1·8	4,031	7·6	88	0·2	1,516	2·9	4,812	9·1	219	0·4	344	0·7	10,591	20·0	25,000	47·3

Annual Form No. XX.—Showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases.

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Infective Diseases.	4	Beri Beri	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	....	...	1	3
	6	Chicken Pox	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	3
	7	Cholera	70	21	4	3	...	1	5	5	9	...	15	70	203
	10	Diphtheria	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	7
	11	Dysentery	189	165	189	200	224	155	140	207	192	17	182	257	2,279
	13	Enteric Fever	8	3	4	7	21	8	15	7	11	9	5	6	99
	14	Enteritis	114	102	117	167	156	130	128	246	189	124	140	139	1,752
	15	Erysiphelas	1	2	...	3	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	16
	20	Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	2
	21	Influenza	...	2	...	...	7	8	4	8	2	1	1	2	35
	22	Kala-Azar	10	2	10	6	6	8	4	7	3	5	3	3	67
	23	Leprosy	13	16	11	12	7	5	...9	...	6	2	2	5	79
	25	Malaria Fever	100	80	87	81	101	89	93	111	107	101	99	150	1,199

Infective Diseases.—Contd.		,, ,, with enlargement of spleen.	15	12	8	10	8	8	3	4	4	5	7	10	94
		,, and Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
		,, (d) Cachexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	26	Meales	15	13	20	17	5	7	4	11	2	2	...	...	96
	28	Mumps	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32	Pneumonia	130	151	190	124	147	159	114	12	108	111	108	129	1,594
	33	Pyaemia	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	6
	34	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	50	53	73	60	64	45	61	64	93	82	79	123	847
	35	Hydrophobia	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	12
	37	Rheumatism	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
	39	Septecimia	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	22
		,, Puerperal	3	4	...	2	3	5	6	4	4	5	1	...	37
		,, Septic Fever	5	3	2	3	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	1	30
	41	Small pox	43	126	199	164	68	44	46	31	19	14	4	5	763
	42	Syphilis	1	1	3	6	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	32
	43	Tetanus	7	7	11	4	10	6	3	7	1	10	4	5	75
	44	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	137	127	119	132	152	109	111	120	114	127	110	158	1,516

Annual Form No. XX—Showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—*Contd.*

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Infective Diseases —*Contd.*		Tuberculosis other than Pulmorary ...	11	3	10	4	8	9	8	7	3	11	10	4	88
	47	Whooping Cough	3	3	6	11	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	1	43
General Diseases.		**General Diseases.**													
	61	Anaemia	22	10	12	5	16	14	13	27	17	16	23	36	211
		,, **Pernicious**	1	2	1	1	....	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	10
		,, and Dropsy	4	5	5	1	...	4	5	3	2	6	4	7	6
	64	Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	66	**Diabetes**	2	....	1	2	....	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	14
		,, **Carbuncle**	4	3	....	1	2	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	19
		,, Coma	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	8
		,, **Gangrene**	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	76	Rickets	...	3	4	5	3	3	3	10	6	4	6	2	49

Certain morbid conditions incident to various parts.	80	Sarcoma	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		Cancer	2	4	3	6	2	5	2	1	3	6	3	1	38
	82	**Effects of Parasites.**													
		Nemotoda.													
		(79) Ankylostomum	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	18
	85	**Effects of Poisons.**													
		Animal Poison													
		(*a*) Snake-bite	...	...	1	...	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
		(*b*) Scorpion-Sting...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	2
Diseases of the Nervous System.		Diseases of the Spinal Cord and Membranes.													
		Membranes													
	88	Meningitis	7	2	6	3	3	1	3	2	2	7	5	9	50
		Diseases of Brain and its Membranes.													
		Brain.													
	101	Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	...	1	...	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	3	27
	109	Apoplexy	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	..	3	2	1	17

Annual Form No. XX—Showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—(*Continued.*)

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diseases of the Nervous System—*Contd.*	110	Palalysis	8	12	6	2	3	5	5	5	5	6	3	16	76
		„ (a) Paraplegia	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	3	15
		„ (b) Hemiplegia	30	16	18	19	14	22	13	15	22	23	14	33	239
	123	Eclamsia (Convulsions)	227	211	203	268	256	141	123	129	110	143	96	151	2,058
		„ (Puerperal)	4	2	5	3	3	6	5	5	1	3	2	3	42
		„ Uraemic	3	6	4	4	6	5	3	5	5	6	4	2	53
	124	Epilepsy	2	..	1	...	1	1	..	2	...	...	3	...	10
	133	Hysteria	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	143	Neuresthenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	1	...	1
		II Disorders of function.													
	145	Mania	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Heart. Endocardium.													
	292	Endocarditis	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	4

Diseases of the Circulatory System—*Contd.*	293	Valvular Diseases	10	11	8	16	9	9	10	9	9	8	13	21	133
		Cardiac Failure	3	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	3	20
		Cardiac Dropsy			...	7	1	5	1	1	....	2	5	6	34
		Diseases of the Heart (Not specified) ...	28	16	23	26	20	19	20	18	11	34	20	24	259
		Diseases of Myocardium.													
	294	Myocarditis	1	....		...	....	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	9
	298	Dilatation of the Heart	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	2
		Diseases of the Blood Vessels.													
Diseases of the Respiratory System.	321	Rupture of Artery	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	1	...	1
		Diseases of the Respiratory System (Not Strictly Local.)													
	338	Asthma	3	7	6	8	11	7	2	4	9	4	7	21	89
		Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi.													
	404	Bronchitis (Acute)	19	14	7	7	7	7	13	9	11	14	23	36	167
		,, Chronic	14	17	6	9	6	8	10	7	7	14	7	5	110
		Diseases of the Lung,													
	413	Broncho-Pneumonia	178	153	161	210	234	196	198	222	250	259	260	300	2,621

Annual Form No. XX—Showing a Complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—*Contd.*

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diseases of the Respiratory system. —Contd.	422	**Atelectacis**	9	9	7	16	16	5	17	22	9	18	11	30	169
	423	Collapse	1	1	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
		Diseases of the Pleura.													
	425	Pleurisy	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	9
Diseases of the Digestive System.	426	Empyema	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6
		Diseases of the mouth													
	438	Cancrum Oris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
		Diseases of the Teeth Alveoli, and Gums.													
	440	Disorders of Dentition	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	8
		Diseases of the Palate and Fauces.													
	475	Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		...	2
		Diseases of the Pharynx & Oesophagus													
	487	Stricture	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Diseases of the Digestive System—*Contd.*		**Diseases of the Stomach.**													
	489	**Gastritis Acute**	10	5	3	**2**	1	5	**5**	5	2	5	5	8	56
		,, Chronic	4	2	1	3	...	3	4	1	2	**2**	7	4	33
	491	**Gangrene**	1	2	4	2	**2**	1	**1**	...	2	3	1	2	21
	499	**Dyspepsia**	**2**	...	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	28
		Diseases of the Intestines.													
	515	Inflammation													
		,, (2) Appendicitis	...	...	...	....	1	1	1	1	...		1	1	6
		,, Gastro-Enteritis	2	3	1	5	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	25
		,, (3) Colitis	...	1	5	2	7	5	7	14	16	16	12	7	92
	516	(c) Duodenal ulcer	1	1	2	2	4	1	..	1	...	1	...	4	17
	528	Hernia	2	....	...	...	1	1	...	....	1	1	1	3	10
		,, Stangulated	3	1	1	4	...	4	1	1	....	2	2	...	19
	530	Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	1
	536	Obstruction of Bowels	9	6	4	1	4	2	4	7	4	4	6	4	55
	544	Colic	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	6

Annual Form No. XX.—Showing a Complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—*Contd.*

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diseases of the Digestive System—*Contd.*		Diseases of the Rectum.													
	549	Fissure of Anus	1	...	...	....	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
	556	Piles	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	10
		Diseases of the Liver.													
	568	Hepatitis	1	1	.	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7
		,, (b) Cirrhosis of Liver ...	19	14	14	16	19	15	25	19	14	8	15	17	195
		Enlargement of Liver	4	4	2	...	4	3	1	1	2	4	1	....	26
	573	Atrophy	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	....	...	...	1
	575	Jaundice	7	3	3	6	6	5	5	1	5	3	5	7	56
		Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts.													
	581	Gall Stones	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	

Diseases of the Digestive System—*Contd.*		Diseases of the Peritoneum.													
	538	Peritonitis	5	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	1	3	3	....	23
	590	Ascitis	10	7	8	4	5	6	6	....	6	2	2	6	62
Diseases of the Lymphatic System.		Diseases of the spleen.													
	592	Enlargement of the Spleen	...	2	1	6	2	...	...	..	....	2	1	2	16
		Diseases of the Lymphatic Vessels.													
	618	Elephantiasis of the scrotum ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	5
Diseases of the Urinary System.		Diseases of the Kidney.													
	651	Nephritis Acute	19	12	25	17	13	17	32	54	17	26	43	44	299
		Renal Dropsy	2	1	3	5	7	1	6	2	3	7	2	1	48
	652	Bright's Diseases	13	8	11	11	9	5	3	2	14	11	17	19	123
		Diseases of the Bladder.													
	678	Ulceration of the Bladder	1	..	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	2
	689	Retention of Urine	.	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	11
		Urinary Disoders.													
	692	Suppression of Urine	...	....	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	....	...	2
	697	Albuminuria	...	...	1	...	....	...	...	1		...	...	...	2

Annual Form No. XX—Showing a Complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—*Contd.*

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diseases of the Generative System.		Diseases of the Male organ of Generation.													
		Diseases of Urethra.													
	712	Sticture of Urethra	...	1	1		1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	9
	715	Extravasation of Urine	1	...	...	...	1	...	. .	...	1	...	...	...	3
		Diseases of the Scrotum													
	741	Cellulitis Scrotum	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	10
	742	Sloughing Scrotum	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	10
		Diseases of the Spermatic Cord													
	751	Haematocele	....	...	1	...	....	...	...		...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.													
		Diseases of the Uterine Ligaments, and of the Adjacent Peritoneum and connective Tissue													
	783	(b) Perimetritis	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	21
		Diseases of the Uterus including the Cervix.													
	797	Rupture of Uterus	...	1	....	2	2	1	...	...	.	3	...	1	10

Affection connected with Pregnancy.		Affections connected with Pregnancy.													
	834	Abortion	5	3	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	2	4	23
	838	(a) Extra uterine Pregnancy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Affection connected with Parturition.		Affections connected with Parturition.													
	842	Haemorrhage	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	9
	843	Retention of the Placenta	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	850	Asphyxia of Child	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
	852	Premature Birth	104	111	103	101	103	65	77	97	103	116	149	194	1323
		Difficult Labour	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	7
Affections consequent on parturition.		Affections Consequent on Parturition.													
	853	Post-partum Haemorrhage	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	23
	866	Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	870	Shock after delivery ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
		Diseases of Joints (Exclusive of the Spine)													
	903	Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

Annual Form No. XX—Showing a Complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—*Contd.*

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
		Diseases of the connected Tissue.													
	952	Cellulitis	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	20
		Diseases of the Skin.													
	966	Carbuncle	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	10
	968	Bed sore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
General Injuries.		General Injuries.													
	1025	Effects of Heat (a) Burns and Scalds ...	8	5	5	4	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	42
		,, (c) Sun-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	1030	Suffocation													
		,, by Drowning accident ...	3	3	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	5	3	24
		,, Hanging suicide	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	3	14
		,, Judicial Hanging ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2

General Injuries—*Contd.*	1031	Starvation	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	1	1	2	6
	1033	Shock		1	...	...	2	...	1	...	....	...	..	1	5
		„ Train Accident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ Motor „	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Local Injuries.													
		Injuries of the Head.													
Local Injuries.	1092	Fracture of the Skull	1	...	2	1	4	3	...	2	1	...	5	..	19
		Injuries of the Chest													
	456	Multiple Injuries	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	14
		Ill-defind and non-specified causes.													
		Debility	76	82	73	82	89	85	107	167	133	140	180	192	1406
		Old age	267	209	186	184	188	192	185	214	248	253	345	501	2972
		Natural causes	3	2	7	3	5	...	2	3	5	1	7	4	42

TABLE A

Comparative statement of deaths from some of the Principal diseases during the past 12 years.

Years.	Births.		Deaths.		Small-pox.		Malaria.		Other Fevers		Other Infectious diseases.		Plague.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Respiratory Diseases.		Infantile Mortality under 1 year.		Deaths of Children Betwe n 1 and 5 years		Still-Births.
	No. of Births registered exclusive of Still births.	Birth rate.	No. of Deaths registered exclusive of still-births.	Death-rate,	Deaths	Death rate.	Deaths	Death-rate	Death.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.
1914	18241	35·5	24174	46·6	66	0·1	2,658	5·1	786	1 5	2306	4·4	2	0 004	5,508	10·6	3,762	7·3	5,635	308·9	3,740	85·2	606
1915	18331	35·3	18688	36·0	92	0·2	1,686	3·3	644	1·2	555	1·1	...	...	4,208	8·1	3,062	5·9	3,244	286·1	2,748	62·6	650
1916	21675	41·8	17872	34·5	476	0·9	753	1·5	528	1·0	443	0·9	11	0·02	3,664	7·1	3,727	7·2	5,746	265·1	2,742	62·5	975
1917	23296	44 9	19917	38·4	195	0·4	859	1·7	575	1 1	654	1·3	6	0·01	4,131	7·9	4,360	8·4	6,460	277·3	2,945	67·1	1.077
1918	19897	38·4	31262	60·3	272	0·5	881	1·7	4837	9·3	542	1·0	22	0·04	5,533	10·7	7,006	13·5	7,068	355·2	4,914	112·0	334
1919	18936	36·5	27187	52·4	611	1·2	736	1·2	2574	5·0	1288	2 5	14	0·03	5,835	11·3	5,148	9·9	6,230	329·0	4,595	104·7	837
1920	21396	41·3	21418	41·3	109	0·2	560	1·1	1780	3·4	1995	3·8	8	0·02	4,671	9·0	4,428	8·5	5,976	279·3	3,654	83·3	1,172
1921	19187	36·4	20268	38·5	180	0·3	652	1 2	1475	2·8	708	1·3	3	0·006	4,149	7·9	4,467	8·5	5,408	281·9	3,273	79·9	1,136
1922	21650	41·1	22475	42·7	121	2·1	763	1·4	1325	2·5	612	1·2	1	0·002	4,167	7·9	4,911	9·3	6,669	308·0	4,113	100·4	1,274
1923	22975	43·6	19933	37·9	151	0·3	783	1 5	769	1·5	363	0·7	1	0 002	3,778	7·2	4,610	8·7	5,837	254·0	3,272	79·9	1,312
1924	23275	44 2	21960	41·7	197	0·4	971	1·8	681	1·3	932	1·9	...	...	3,700	7·0	5,598	10·6	6,148	264·1	3,810	93·0	1,374
1925	23070	43·6	25000	47·3	763	1·4	1,298	2·5	1039	2·0	682	1·3	...	...	4,031	7 6	6,416	12·1	6,431	278·8	4,656	112·9	1,335

TABLE B.

Rainfall.

Years.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
		January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1920	...	5·66	1·92	4·75	51·56	63·89
1921	...	5·46	2·64	18·18	28·15	54·43
1922	...	3·42	2·48	8·92	50·87	65·69
1923	...	5·10	1·99	8·16	22·08	37·33
1924	...	2·50	3·45	17·87	21·80	45·62
1925	...	4·19	4·33	11·15	47·17	66·84

TABLE C.

Table of Births, Deaths and Infantile Death Rate for the different races in the city for 1924 and 1925.

Race or Caste.	Population according to the census of 1921.	1924.						1925.					
		Total No. of Birth.	Birth rate.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death rate.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death rate.	Total No. of Births.	Birth rate.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death rate.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death rate.
European ...	2,942	64	21·8	48	16·3	9	140·6	69	23·5	40	13·6	4	58·0
Anglo-Indians ...	9,002	392	43·5	329	36·5	73	186·2	373	41·4	275	30·5	59	158·2
Indian Christians.	32,216	1,095	34·0	967	30·0	265	242 0	1.208	37.5	1,030	32·0	271	224·3
Hindus ...	429,155	19,229	45·0	18,060	42·2	5,170	268·9	18,811	43 8	20,450	47·7	5,350	284·4
Mahomedans ...	53,586	2,493	46·9	2,532	48·0	631	253·1	3,606	48·6	2,198	59·7	747	286·5
Others	1,890	2	1·1	4	2·1	...	...	3	1 6	7	3 7	...	...
Total ...	528,791	23,275	44·2	21,960	41·7	6,14·8	264·1	23,070	43·6	25.000	47·3	6,431	278·8

TABLE D.

Table of Birth and Death rates of principal Sub-divisions of the Hindu Community for 1924 and 1925.

Names of Communities.	Population.	1924				1925			
		Total Births.	Birth rates.	Total Deaths.	Death rates.	Total Births.	Birth rates.	Total Deaths.	Death rates.
Brahmins	48,223	,419	29·6	1,153	24·0	1 290	26·75	1,266	26·3
Chetties	36,366	1,244	34·2	1,357	37·3	1,080	29·70	1,356	37·3
Vallalah or Mudaliar ..	69,768	3,110	44·7	2 648	38·0	2,435	34·90	2,982	42·7
Balijah or Naidu ...	49,976	1,714	34·9	1,785	35·8	1,473	29·47	2,048	43·0
Vanniah or Naicker ...	50,366	2,780	55·5	2,561	51·2	2,660	52·81	2,496	49·6
Adi-Dravida	58,751	2,956	50·5	2,744	46·9	2,537	43·18	3,033	51·6
Patnavar	10,456	519	49·6	600	57·4	502	48·0 1	466	44·6
Yadaval or Idayar ...	15,290	712	46·6	658	43·1	597	39 05	755	49·4
Visiva Brahmin or Kammalar.	13,8 0	741	53·7	590	42·7	535	38·68	678	49·0

TABLE E.

Table of Births, Deaths and Infantile Death rates by months for 1924 and 1925.

Months.	1924						1925					
	Total No. of Births.	Birth rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death rates.	Infantil Deaths	Infantile Death rates on 1,000 Live Births.	Total No. of Births.	Birth rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death rates.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death rates on 1,000 Live Births.
January	1,813	41·3	2,133	48·6	561	309·4	1,649	37·6	2,121	48·1	507	307·5
February	1,579	36·0	1,798	40·9	510	323·0	1,389	31·6	1,930	44·0	485	349·2
March	1,925	43·8	1,669	38·0	409	212·5	1,834	41·8	2,057	46·8	527	287·4
April	1,847	42·0	1,472	33·5	449	344·7	1,932	44·0	2,138	48·7	562	290·9
May	1,965	44·8	1,767	40·2	519	264·1	1,979	45·1	2,142	48·8	518	261·7
June	1,937	44·1	1,654	36·6	454	234·4	1,790	40·8	1,743	39·7	389	228·2
July	1,992	45·4	1,572	35·8	456	228·9	1,908	43·3	1,712	38·9	456	239·0
August	2,073	47·2	1,925	43·8	547	263·9	2,182	49·5	2,092	47·5	584	267·6
September	2,028	46·2	1,725	39·3	484	238·7	2,248	51·0	1,980	44·9	525	233·5
October	2,119	48·3	2,039	46·5	591	278·9	2,136	48·5	2,040	46·3	566	250·0
November	2,017	49·7	2,131	48·5	620	307·4	2,042	46·5	2,163	49·1	636	311·5
December	1,980	45·1	2,075	47·2	548	276·8	1,981	44·9	2,882	65·4	676	341·4
Total ...	23,275	44·2	21,960	41·7	6,148	264·1	23,070	43·6	25,000	47·3	6,431	278·8

TABLE F.

Ratio of deaths among Children under one year per 1,000 live Births registered in each Division for 1924 and 1925.

Divisions.	1924.		1925.	
	Infantile Mortality.	Infantile death rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Infantile death rate.
1	260	294·8	278	293·3
2	277	297·6	295	277·7
3	347	235·8	357	288·4
4	197	236·2	204	256·6
5	82	381·4	90	370·7
6	105	300·0	111	361·6
7	134	300·4	136	318·5
8	59	437·0	53	438·0
9	207	312·2	195	3037
10	185	282·9	231	381·8
11	61	401.3	59	359·8
12	236	318·5	220	317·9
13	226	355.9	172	301·3
14	48	452·8	25	284·1
15	178	318·4	178	377·9
16	312	232·5	378	266·2
17	293	253·3	348	344·9
18	246	262·5	244	251 0
19	245	269·5	226	258 6
20	267	197·3	289	231·8
21	167	236·5	198	274·6
22	181	216·8	218	250·3
23	307	245·9	298	258·2
24	327	236·4	328	236·1
25	131	206·6	129	162·5
26	175	261·6	175	247·9
27	232	299·7	223	272·3
28	253	238·5	295	282·6
29	234	239·0	273	267·1
30	176	261·5	205	313·0
Total ...	6148	264·1	6,431	278·8

TABLE G.

Table of Infantile Mortality by months in the year 1925.

Months.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other fevers.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Premature Birth.	Debility.	Nervous system.	Respiratory system.	All other causes.	Total for 1925.			Total of all causes for 1924.
											Males.	Females.	Total.	
January	6	5	1	1	83	104	22	111	128	46	276	231	507	561
February ...	23	3	3	10	54	111	31	98	111	41	246	239	485	510
March ...	51	5	3	6	71	103	26	101	126	35	259	268	527	409
April ...	26	5	...	10	77	101	28	132	134	49	296	266	562	449
May ...	13	3	1	12	71	103	26	115	123	51	269	249	518	519
June ...	8	2	3	12	53	65	18	83	123	22	205	184	389	454
July ...	13	1	...	12	72	77	36	75	141	29	261	195	456	456
August ...	6	3	3	14	129	97	50	75	163	44	305	279	584	547
September ...	3	1	...	19	112	103	33	65	144	45	266	259	525	484
October ...	5	...	1	12	73	116	49	78	177	55	324	242	566	591
November ...	...	....	3	13	85	149	62	57	209	58	344	292	636	620
December ...	...	...	2	11	76	194	67	93	179	54	383	293	676	548
Total ...	154	28	20	132	956	1,323	448	1.083	1,758	529	3,434	2,997	6.43	6,148

TABLE H.

Table of Percentage of Infantile Deaths from Principal Causes in the year 1925.

Age Periods.	Smallpox.		Measles.		Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Premature Birth.		Debility.		Nervous System		Respiratory System.		All other Causes.		Total.	
	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio	Total	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.
Under 7 days ...	..	...	..	.	...	...	5	0·31	25	1·56	1007	62·66	117	7·28	142	8 84	128	7·97	183	11 39	1607	24·99
7 days and under 1 month.	3	0·31	1	0 10	1	0·10	13	1·35	59	6·13	288	29·90	140	14·54	207	21 50	178	18·48	73	7·58	963	14 97
1 month and under 4 months	16	1·45	4	0·36	..	...	36	3·36	191	17·33	24	2·17	105	9·52	225	20 41	438	39 74	63	5 71	1102	17·10
4 months & under 7 months.	56	5·37	14	1·34	4	0·38	32	3·07	252	24·18	1	0·09	27	2 59	132	12·66	415	39·82	109	10 46	1042	16 20
7 months & under 10 months	47	4·82	6	0·62	9	09 2	29	2·97	252	25·85	1	0·10	30	3 08	189	19·38	348	35·69	64	6·56	975	15 26
10 months & under 1 year	37	4·99	3	0·40	6	0·81	17	2·29	177	23·85	2	0·27	29	3·91	188	25·33	251	33 83	32	4 31	742	11·54
Total ...	159	2·47	28	0·44	20	0·31	132	2·05	956	14·87	1323	20·57	448	6·97	1083	16·84	1758	27·32	524	8·15	6431	278 8

Statmeent No. 1 Showing the Number of births (Divisional and Hospital) verified during the calendar year 1924 and the number of vaccination of infants under one year of age.

Divisions.	Total births excluding still births.		Still births.		Deaths under one year.		Number of infants surviving.		Number of infants vaccinated under one year.		Percentage of Vaccination to Births registered.	
	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	597	324	15	18	159	39	438	285	294	146	49 2	45·0
2	798	339	24	29	128	32	580	307	356	97	50·2	28·6
3	913	304	37	25	207	47	706	257	539	131	58·9	43 0
4	623	174	25	33	110	38	513	136	361	55	57·9	31 6
5	170	48	11	1	49	8	121	40	55	3	32·4	6·3
6	249	57	8	9	71	8	174	49	68	11	27·8	19·3
7	324	92	8	11	65	10	259	82	131	19	40·4	20·7
8	83	42	8	4	26	9	57	33	33	13	39·8	31·0
9	445	185	16	23	114	34	331	151	210	75	47 2	40·3
10	444	183	17	19	113	39	331	144	242	68	54·3	37 2
11	127	21	9	5	42	4	85	17	39	8	30·7	38·1
12	584	130	23	17	134	29	450	101	274	40	46·9	30·8
13	441	126	33	20	102	23	339	103	194	44	44·0	34·9
14	63	25	4	1	23	4	40	21	16	8	25·4	12·0
15	434	70	23	9	103	16	331	54	182	23	41·9	32·9
16	1114	267	34	14	250	42	864	225	576	66	51·7	24·7
17	980	168	42	27	219	35	761	123	577	36	58·9	21·4
18	746	200	30	20	138	34	608	166	433	62	58·0	31·0

19	569	310	22	20	113	36	456	274	322	100	56·0	32·3
20	570	684	10	69	104	103	466	581	355	201	52·8	29 4
21	547	157	32	15	100	40	447	117	301	51	55·6	32·5
22	599	284	15	23	95	46	489	215	256	61	42·9	21·2
23	812	348	25	25	177	59	635	289	465	106	57·2	30 5
24	1440	285	30	18	274	5	1165	226	654	41	45·4	14 4
25	452	214	11	20	59	25	395	189	253	44	56 0	20 ·6
26	573	93	25	11	79	5	494	83	263	18	47 6	19 ·4
27	731	139	29	17	126	19	605	120	467	38	63 9	27 3
28	759	286	27	22	164	56	595	230	360	69	47·4	24 1
29	728	212	23	71	170	35	568	177	473	85	65 0	40 1
30	517	117	9	13	31	19	386	98	250	36	48·4	30 8
Total ...	1,7388	5884	634	579	3,546	953	13,677	4898	8,999	1.750	50·0	29 7

Vaccination Statement No. II.—Showing the number of Births Verified in 1925 and the number of infants vaccinated under one year of age.

Year.	Total number of births excluding still-births.	Number of children in column 2 who died before attaining the age of one year without being vaccinated.	Number of children in column 2 who left the city before attaining the age of one year without being vaccinated.	Number of children in column 2 who were available for vaccination. (column 2 *minus* columns 3 and 4.	Number of children in column 5 who were vaccinated before they attained the age of one year.	Percentage of column 6 to column 5.	Number of children in column 5 whose vaccination was postponed beyond one year of age for medical reasons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	17,217	3,453	2,846	10,918	9,528	87·27	125
1923	5,649	812	904	3,934	2,040	51·86	49
1924	17,309	3,325	3,508	10,476	8,175	78·0	300
1924	5,912	874	1,138	3,900	1,636	42·2	91
1925	17,338	3,546	2,930	10,862	8,999	82·85	388
1925	5,884	953	1,100	4.931	1.750	35·49	139

Vaccination Statement No. III--Showing particulars of Vaccination during the Calendar year 1925.

Division.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1921.	Number of depots.	Number of Vaccinators.	Total No. of persons Vaccinated.			Average No. of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.								Re-Vaccination.			Percentage of succe ssful cases in wich the results unknown.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of Population.	Avarage annual No. of persons success fully Vaccanted during the persent 5 years.		Avarge annual No. of deaths from small box during the previous 5 years.		Average cost of each successful Vaccination.
									Total.			Successful.															
					Males	Females	Total		Males.	Females.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under six.	Six years and above.	Total	Unknown.	Total.	Succesful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination		Number.	Ratio per 1000 of papulation	Number	Ratio per 1000 of papulation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Royapuram ...	20891			1876	1395	3271		413	398	811	545	242	...	787	17	2460	708	512	99·1	36·3	71·6	844	4·4	24	1·2	Rs. 0-14-1.
2	Toupiarpet ...	16899			1431	1308	2739		619	559	1178	875	274	...	1149	20	1561	542	243	99·2	41·1	1·6	924	54·7	29	1·7	
3	Waskermanpet ...	23777			1181	860	2041		560	518	1078	877	169	4	1050	12	963	298	194	98·5	38·8	56·7	1086	45·7	50	2·1	
4	Korukupet ...	16640			1028	674	1702		354	393	747	606	109	5	720	10	955	284	173	93·6	36·3	6·3	693	41·6	20	1·2	
5	Harbour ...	7288			4024	209	4233		165	117	282	197	75	1	273	8	3951	885	357	99·6	24·6	158·9	455	62·4	6	0·8	
6	Muthialpet ...	15631			1685	644	2329		113	116	229	167	56	1	224	1	2100	545	108	98·2	27·4	49·2	266	17·01	10	0·7	
7	Kachaleswar ...	13055			2283	945	3228		214	171	385	305	69	1	375	2	2843	779	297	98·0	30·6	88·4	482	36·9	9	0·7	
8	Kothwal Bazaar ...	5117			907	101	1008		99	63	162	106	43	6	155	2	846	160	310	96·9	29·9	61·6	279	53·9	4	0·8	
9	Amman Kovil ...	15820			1050	1115	2165		259	277	536	385	141	...	526	1	1629	386	171	98·3	26·5	57·6	404	25·5	11	0·7	
10	Seven Wells ...	19628			1530	1381	2911		255	275	530	411	115	...	526	...	2381	662	167	99·2	29·9	6·6	464	23·6	13	0·7	
11	Sopcarpet ...	7460			454	186	640		76	69	145	96	44	1	141	1	495	94	66	97·9	21·9	31·5	182	24·4	3	0·4	
12	Peddunaickenpet ...	17575			1961	827	2788		303	257	560	407	142	5	554	2	2228	639	163	99·3	30·9	67·9	573	32·6	10	0·6	
13	Trevelyan Basin ...	17272			1006	543	1549		285	291	576	459	112	1	572	...	973	208	204	99·3	27·0	45·3	573	33·2	14	0·8	
14	Esplanade ...	2664			861	217	1078		66	55	121	89	30	2	121	...	957	169	435	100·0	32·4	112·6	116	43·5	3	1·1	
15	Park Town ...	17544			803	711	1514		263	268	531	437	89	1	527	3	983	315	200	99·8	40·2	47·9	648	46·9	14	0·7	
16	Perambore ..	29459			4792	1709	6501		649	603	1252	1106	139	3	1248	...	5249	1448	1512	99·7	38·7	91·6	967	32·8	7	0·2	
17	Choolai ...	24021			1391	1319	2710		524	565	1089	879	196	4	1079	...	1621	547	398	99·1	44·7	61·7	839	34·9	7	0·3	
18	Purasawalkkam ...	20656			1246	906	2152		362	365	727	529	190	7	726	...	1425	507	340	99·9	46·7	59·7	670	32·4	7	0·3	
19	Vepary ...	19299			1781	1022	2803		372	324	696	599	85	...	684	2	2107	1369	25	98·6	65·8	16·4	865	44·8	8	0·4	
20	Egmore ...	25627			3021	1578	4599		455	480	935	718	135	53	906	17	3664	1686	611	98·7	55·2	11·1	914	35·7	8	0·3	
21	Kilpauk ...	18540			1737	1004	2741		281	315	596	528	57	...	585	2	2145	561	109	98·5	27·6	61·8	743	4·1	5	0·3	
22	Nungambakkam ..	21644			1900	1058	2958		359	338	697	531	126	...	657	32	2261	598	1061	98·8	49·8	57·1	738	34·1	7	0·3	
23	Chintadripet ...	23790			1917	996	2913		538	535	1073	872	143	8	1023	38	1840	831	658	98·8	70·3	77·9	963	4·5	16	0·7	
24	Thiruvatteswaranpet	24195			2326	766	3092		370	401	771	649	106	14	769	1	2321	1152	130	99·9	52·6	79·4	914	37·8	13	0·5	
25	Chepauk ...	13277			2940	551	3491		311	275	586	383	157	9	549	14	2905	390	2034	96·0	44·8	7·3	533	4·1	6	0·5	
26	Triplicane ...	16506			1501	936	2437		364	273	537	384	119	9	512	12	1900	401	273	97·5	64·0	55·3	592	35·9	9	0·5	
27	Amir Mahal ...	15254			815	733	1548		338	295	633	451	148	11	610	14	915	428	114	98·5	53·4	68·1	595	39·01	9	0·6	
28	Mirsahibpet ...	18637			901	443	1344		311	280	591	518	57	3	578	4	753	283	19	98·5	38·6	46·2	1023	54·9	13	0·7	
29	Royapetta ...	22773			1121	802	1923		428	393	821	656	159	...	815	...	1102	541	3	99·3	49·2	59·5	1104	48·5	6	0·3	
30	Mylapore ...	17858			1846	826	2672		291	262	553	441	87	...	528	19	2119	792	256	98·9	42·6	73·9	730	4·9	10	0·6	
		528791			51315	25765	77080		9897	9531	19428	15206	3614	149	18969	234	57652	18208	11143	96·8	39·1	1696·7	20179	984·7	352	20·7	

CORPORATION SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

STATEMENT I.

No.	Defects.	Boys.				Percentage Last year.	Girls.		Remarks.
		Entrants		Regulars.					
		No. defective	Percentage.	No. defective.	Percentage		Number defective.	Percentage.	
1	Malnutrition ..	478	24·16	425	19 64	18·21	378	11·32	
2	Dirty head, Body & Nails ...	796	40 24	549	2 ·37	31 99	992	42·72	
3	Teeth and Mouth ...	712	36·00	607	28 08	27·34	1130	48·7	
4	Nose and Throat ...	955	48 28	756	34·94	25·45	460	19 81	
5	Eye Disease ...	134	6·77	140	6 93	5·11	71	3 01	
6	Vision ...	29	1·47	35	62	2·15	8	·34	
7	Ear Disease ...	39	1·97	53	2 45	2·49	26	1 12	
8	Hearing ...	5	0·25	10	0 46	0·30	1	·04	
9	Speech ..	17	0·86	26	1·20	1 19	5	21	
10	Circulatory System ...	87	4·40	109	5 04	2 12	178	7·66	
11	Tuberculosis ...	29	1·47	35	1 62	1·00	9	·38	
12	Respiratory System ...	228	11·53	218	10 07	4·85	141	6·07	
13	Abdominal Organs	159	8·06	94	4 34	2·48	2	0 95	
14	Bones & joints ...	71	3·59	87	4 02	2 09	41	1·76	
15	Nervous and Psychic Systems..	25	1·26	19	0·88	1 42	8	·34	
16	Infectious and contagious diseases ...	175	8.85	190	8 78	4·72	58	2·5	
17	Other diseases and defects ...	127	6.47	154	7·12	3 89	2 2	8·7	
18	Vaccination ...	29	1.47	19	0·88	0·41	....	...	
19	Deformities ...	8	0 40	22	1 02	0·80	5	·21	

Appendix to STATEMENT I.

Age Group.	No. Examined.		No. Defective.		Percentage.		Remarks
	Girls.	Boys.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Entrants ...	1978	228	1616	175	81·69	76 70	
Regulars ...	2164	2094	1513	1509	69·91	72 06	
Total ...	4142	2322	3129	1684	75·80	74·38	

TREATMENT TABLE.

Corporation Schools.	Referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	Referred to General Hospitals	Referred to Opthalmic Hospitals.	Referred to Tuberculosis Hospital.	No. of Parents met.	No. of Houses visited.	No of Reinspections	Remarks.
Boys ...	3133	150	79	27	1686	328	134	
Girls ...	1694	17	24	7	176	28	51	
Total ...	4827	167	103	34	1862	356	185	

Statement II.

Height and Weight Table.

No.	Age of the Pupil (Completed age.)	Average weight in pounds of pupils examined.		Average Height in inches of pupils examined.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	4 years ...		31·66	38·04	36·00
2	5 ,, ...	22 45	33·62	40·04	38·66
3	6 ,, ...	30·19	35·42	41·82	40·50
4	7 ,, ...	33·25	38 52	44·42	42·92
5	8 ,, ...	35.53	40 14	46·10	43 08
6	9 ,, ...	40·02	43·19	47 09	43·44
7	10 ,,	42 55	46 53	49·71	46·25
8	11 ,, ...	46·39	50·20	50·73	51·78
9	12 ,, ...	48·41	54 20	52·40	55·2
10	13 ,, ...	51·99	60·23	53 70	57·00
11	14 ,, ...	57 27	69 23	54·81	58 30
12	15 ,, ...	60·79	83·00	56·61	59 00
13	16 ,, ...	80·44	88·00	61·40	61·00
		94 72			

CORPORATION SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

Teeth and Mouth Table 1925.

No.	Defects.	ENTRANTS.			REGULARS.			REMARKS.
		No defective.	Number referred to Corporation Dispensaries	Number referred to General Hospital.	Number defective.	Number referred to Corporation Dispensaries	Number referred to General Hospital.	
1	Dirty Teeth …	213	…	13	171	….	5	
2	Dental Caries …	303	300	3	261	254	7	
3	Stomatitis …	237	237	…	268	268	…	
4	Oral Sepsis …	5	4	1	5	3	2	
5	Other conditions …	11	7	3	19	17	2	" Cleft palate 1, Gum Boils 2-Pappilloma lip 1, cyst lip 1, Tongue coated 15, pigmented tongue 3, glossitis 12, cyst tongue 1.

CORPORATION SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

Nose and Throat Table 1925.

No	Defects.	Details.	ENTRANTS.			REGULARS.			Remarks
			No. found defective.	Number referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	Number referred to General Hospital	No. found defective.	Number referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	Number referred to General Hospital.	
	Nose	Rhinitis …	48	46	2	27	27	…	
		Nasal Polypi …	1	…	1	2	….	2	
	Throat. Tonsils	Chronic Enlargement …	801	755	46	593	540	53	
		Inflammed Tonsils …	19	19	…	15	2	13	
		Granular Pharynx ….	18	18	…	34	34	…	
		Adenoid Growths …	34	…	34	27	…	27	
		Enlarged Cervical Glands…	236	236	..	150	150	…	
		Other Conditions …	6	6	…	*13	13	…	*Elongated uvulae 19.

MADRAS CORPORATION SCHOOLS.

Eye Table 1925.

No.	Defects.	Entrants.			Regulars.			Remarks.
		No. defective.	No. referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	No. defective	No. referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	
1	Blepharitis ...	4	4	...	3	3	...	
2	Granular Lids ...	32	9	23	25	15	10	
3	Conjunctivits ...	19	19	...	15	15	...	
4	Keratitis	...	...	...	....	...	...	
5	Corneal ulcer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
6	Corneal opacity ...	3	...	3	17	...	5	
7	Cataract ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Defective vision ...	29	...	29	35	...	35	
9	Squint ..	20	...	12	23	...	11	
10	Xerosis ...	39	....	...	45	...	...	
11	Stye ...	6	4	2	8	7	1	
12	Ptosis ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	
13	Other conditions ...	3	1	2	2	...	2	Black eye 1 Nystagmus 3 Iritis 1

CORPORATION SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

Other Diseases or Defects 1925.

Number.	Defects.	Entrants.			Regulars.			Remarks.
		Number. defective.	Number referred to Corporation Dispensaries.	Number referred to General Hospital.	Number defective.	Number referred to Corporation. Dispensaries.	Number referred to General Hospital.	
1	Wounds	8	8	...	12	12	...	
2	Ulcers	11	11	...	15	15	...	
3	Boils	8	8	...	5	4	1	
4	Keloid growths	...	...	...	3	...	...	
5	Scars causing deformity ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Phimosis	6	...	6	20	....	20	
7	Paraphimosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Atrophic Testisd	2	...	...	2	...	...	
9	Undescended Testis	9	...	....	7	...	...	
10	Cretinism	1	...	1	1	...	1	
11	Worms	45	42	3	48	47	1	
12	Witlow	...	...	...	2	2	...	
13	Leucodermic patches	4	...	...	2	...	...	
14	Warts	1	....	...	1	...	...	
15	Tumours	2	...	2	2	...	2	
16	Jaundice	1	...	1	...	...	...	
17	Nephritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	
18	Other conditions	6	6	....	4	4	...	

Details of Defects found by Medical Inspection of Corporation Elementary Schools.

No	Disease.		Number Defective.		Remarks.
	System or organs.	Details.	Regulars.	Entrants.	
1	Ear.	1. Otorrhoea	34	28	
		2. Otitis (Media and Externus) ...	7	4	
		3 Other Ear Diseases ...	11	5	
		4. Defective hearing ..	10	5	
2	Heart and circulation.	1. Heart Disease. Organic.	43	24	
		Functional ...	32	32	
		2 Anaemia	36	30	
3	Lungs	1. Bronchitis (acute and chronic) ...	201	208	
		2. Other non-tuberculous Diseases. (Asthma).	7	12	
4	Tuberculosis.	1. Pulmonary.—			
		a. Definite ...	6	2	
		b. Suspected ...	27	26	
		2. Non-Pulmonary—			
		a. Glands	1	1	
		b. Spine	...	...	
		c. Hip	...	...	
		d. Other bones & joints	...	...	
		e. Skin	...	...	
		f. Other forms ...	...	...	
5	Abdominal Conditions.	1. Enlarged spleen ...	45	113	
		2. Enlarged Liver ...	...	4	
		3. Enlarged spleen and liver ...	...	2	
		4. Hydrocele ...	11	6	
		5. Hernia.—			
		a. Inguinal ...	11	13	
		b. Umbilical ...	5	6	
		c. Femoral ...	...	...	
		6. Stomach conditions as gastritis etc. ...	13	12	
		7. Bowel conditions	3	5	
		8. Other conditions ...	1	...	

Details of Defects found by Medical Inspection of Corporation Elementary Schools.—Contd.

No	Disease.		Number Defective.		Remarks.
	System or organs.	Details.	Regulars.	Entrants.	
6	Bones and Joints Disease	1. Bones.—			
		a. Fractures	...	...	
		b. Caries	1	...	
		c. Deformities	...	1	
		d. Diseases	...	....	
		2. Joints.—			
		a. Dislocations and Sprains	...	3	
		b. Diseases	1	...	
		c. Deformities	2	1	
		3. Rickets.—			
		a. General	12	5	
		b. Deformed chest	61	54	
7	Nervous	1. Organic	3	4	
		2. Functional	8	9	
8	Psychic	1. Mentally defective	6	13	
9	...	General deformity—			
		a. Sperial deformity	5	2	
		b. Supernumerary fingers	2	1	
		c. Talepes equinus	1	1	
		d. Torticollis	1	...	
		e. Flat foot	3	1	
		f. Shortened limbs	9	7	
		g. Hypospadiasis	1	...	
		h. Syndachtily	1	1	

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

(RIPON BUILDINGS)

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